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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Reacts to Bootleg Menace

Lower Liquor Costs Are Urged

Chief Remedy Is Befuddled

China Gets Two English Mills

Wall Street Makes a Billion

Boy Aviator Seeks New Worlds

AMERICAN public opinion adjusts itself slowly to the shocking national condition disclosed by Joseph H. Choate Jr., federal alcohol control administrator. The nation had accepted the thesis that liquor control under a prohibition régime was a failure; it was not prepared for an official declaration that liquor control under a wet régime is a greater failure still. The statement of Administrator Choate, baffled and honest, that the amount of bootleg liquor now being made and sold in the United States far exceeds the amount legally made and sold, shatters the hopes of drys and wets alike. Repealists were sincerely sure, many of them, that the bootleg monster must collapse and expire under a licensed liquor system—Instead, the monster appalls them by swelling into a rampant dragon of titanic size.

¶ Congress, excited over the Treasury's loss of almost incalculable liquor fees, gives at least momentary thought to Mr. Choate's recommendations. He advises large appropriations for enforcement, arousing public sentiment against the bootlegger, cheapening and improving the legal product, making it easier to get legal goods than illegal. Drinking habits of the people have increased more than has been imagined, he holds. What he pictures as an ideal condition is in itself giving many thinking persons a severe shock. With the bootlegger eliminated, if he can be—"The existing demand is great enough to absorb at least all that the legal industry can supply."

¶ American and foreign newspapers appear to agree with Administrator Choate that the United States has erred on the side of high prices. Stiff license fees and big profits have lifted costs in a way to give the bootlegger an opportunity beyond all his dreams. But the chief remedy now proposed many declare to be naïve and curious. It is nothing less than that taxes, tariffs and prices shall be lowered so everybody can get all the legal liquor he can swallow and thus drive the bootlegger out of existence, and that thereafter prices shall be gradually raised so people can't get all they can swallow and thus will become temperate. The new liquor has done more than beat its taxes—It has befuddled thought where only high, straight thinking can hope to end its outrageous flood.

¶ The Canton National Government prepares to receive two complete textile mills shipped from England. A cotton mill of 10,000 ring spindles, together with the preparatory machinery and looms, and a woolen mill of 1200 spindles with opening, carding and doubling machinery were designed by Lancashire engineers, who will supervise the installation. This is but part of an order which represents Canton's efforts to begin supplying its own textiles—Is this one of the "political" gestures on the part of western nations that has not pleased Japan?

¶ New York Stock Exchange members admit they have made a profit of near a billion during the past six years. Ferdinand Pecora, counsel for the Senate stock market committee, tabulates the figures from returns made to him by Wall Street firms. These firms averaged nearly $2,000,000 each in profits during the two boom and four depression years. The 631 firms reporting had 1,371,920 customers in 1929 and 1,028,491 during the first eight months of 1933. The lambs' fortunes come and the lambs' fortunes go—But the brokers' commissions just keep coming.

¶ Palestine affords the only immediate area where German refugees, very largely Jews, may be colonized. James G. McDonald, high commissioner, reports in London that while schemes for colonies in North and South America and north Africa have been put forward, none is practicable at this time. But these areas are ready to absorb small groups. The refugees now number 63,200, who are "destitute, homeless and uncertain of tomorrow." Commissioner McDonald urges a duty on nations—Each should study, so as to alleviate, friction with its own racial and religious minorities.

¶ Westfield, N. J., sees its youthful aviator Bob Buck prepare for a summer attacking sky records of Europe. At 14 this amazing lad took to the air in a homemade glider. At 16 he set the still good junior record of 23 hours, 17 minutes between California and New York. Now past 20, he returns from three months over Yucatan jungles with developed ideas on Europe. After trying for speed records out of Paris, he plans to tackle the London-Cape Town flight. The daring of this youth shocks conservatives—But why should intelligence, fortitude and faith wait upon age?

American Industries Warned To Keep Reins in Own Hands Under Governmental Program

Head of Trade Chambers Opposes Return to Chaotic Competition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2—American business for the first time today started to formulate its collective judgment of the New Deal.

Declaring that American industry must never go back to the "chaos of unbridled competition," Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, opening its annual session here, warned that the motivating force for the great new system of industrial control must come from within industry itself, and not from the Federal Government.

Mr. Harriman's admonition was given as some 4000 business leaders from all parts of the country assembled at the nation's capital for their first real opportunity to canvass and express their judgment on the far-reaching economic measures initiated under the Administration's recovery program.

When the meeting is concluded, President Roosevelt should know what industrialists are thinking about his New Deal, what legislative enactments they would have made permanent, and what they believe should be dropped when the emergency is over.

"I am sure that in basic industries, codes of fair practices are essential," Mr. Harriman told the industrial leaders.

"The chaos of unbridled competition cannot be permitted to return. Some federal agencies coöperating with business must continue to carry out the major functions exercised by the NRA and the AAA." Then he added, "this does not mean a régime of bureaucratic control, but rather a régime of orderly economic freedom in which the industries themselves play their responsible part."

While many business men testify that the Industrial Recovery Act has done much good in laying foundations for the orderly conduct of business, there is a very widespread fear, Mr. Harriman said, that the Act may

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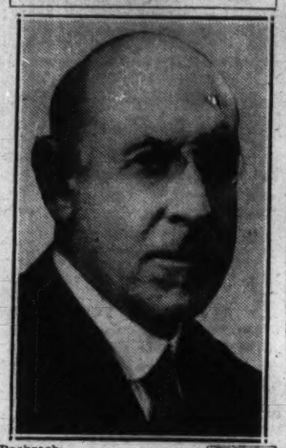
Backs Public Works



Bachrach

Harrison P. Eddy

Welfare Racket Puts Stamps On 'Workers' Cards

Welfare Agencies Ready to Give Facts to Grand Jury

Former bootleggers, rum-runners and professional gunmen are operating a "rubber stamp racket" among Boston welfare aid recipients gleaning from these unfortunates $500 to $2000 a week, Mr. Ernest Fanjoy, special police officer attached to the public welfare department, revealed today.

Mr. Fanjoy appeared before Judge Michael J. Murray in the Boston Municipal Court today to obtain two additional warrants against welfare recipients in connection with the record. Six warrants were obtained yesday. No arrests have yet been made.

Mr. Francis R. Whelton, assistant corporation counsel for the city, conducting the investigation, declared that 181 aid recipients have been receiving $4 to $14 weekly without doing the required work.

The racket is this. The welfare recipients are required to have their work cards stamped by the yard foreman at the end of a day's work. They present these cards to the Welfare Department at the end of the week to collect their pay. Counterfeit stamps have been made. Under the racket workers pay 50 cents and have their cards stamped without working at all.

Mr. Whelton is not after the recipients, particularly. As far as can be ascertained, he said, most of these men are in need of the money they are being paid, but by the rubber stamp racket they are receiving their money without working. But whether or not they work, the city must help them and their families. Thus they are defrauding the city of their services, rather than of the $4 to $14 a week they receive.

Mr. Fanjoy told the press today, after obtaining the two new warrants, that he is in possession of the names of the principal racketeers conducting the stamp fraud. He said that when he is ready to proceed with the investigation and to place the information against them in the hands of the grand jury, he may have to leave town to save his own life. He declared one shooting has already resulted from the racket and that a stabbing has also occurred.

Included in the investigation will be the regularly employed yard foremen. Mr. Fanjoy said the information against them also may be placed before the grand jury.

This racket, it is revealed, is not new. Rather it is a new instance of a practice uncovered from time to time. Yet no bootlegger or gunman has been connected with the racket before. Last year a similar racket arose and the practice was immediately curtailed.

The Whelton investigation is being conducted concurrently with a city council investigation, ordered some time ago.

Indian Nationalists Reject Reform Plan

CALCUTTA, May 2 (AP)—The Swaraj or Nationalist Party which is seeking, with the aid of Mahatma Gandhi, to capture the provincial Legislatures in the coming elections, has rejected the British "White Paper plan" for Indian government reforms, it was learned today.

The party, in a conference at Ranchi, decided, however, that it will coöperate with the Government if a new scheme of reforms is drawn up by a constituent assembly in India, representing all shades of opinion.

No official announcement of the party's position has been made.

Public Ownership Defended on Test At Panama Canal

Success of Railway Line Also Pointed Out by Chicago Professor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 2—A positive answer to the much discussed question, "Can government operation of public services be made to pay?" is apparent from a study of the United States Government's operations in the Panama Canal Zone, according to Prof. Marshall E. Dimock of the University of Chicago. Professor Dimock, who has just finished a comprehensive survey of the canal administration, gave the second of a series of lectures on this subject at the university yesterday.

Pointing out that "Establishment of government-owned corporations is the order of the day, not only in the United States but in Great Britain," Professor Dimock said the United States could well point with pride to the financial success of its operations at Panama, both as to the canal itself and the railway company which is operated by the Government.

'Defies Comparison,' He Says

The Panama Railroad Company is the oldest government-owned corporation, Professor Dimock said, and its financial history under government ownership, which goes back to 1904, he declared "defies comparison."

"Here truly," he declared, "is an outstanding case without parallel. From 1904 to 1934 the company has turned in something like $8,500,000 to the United States Treasury, while its original capital stock was only $7,000,000. Meanwhile it has increased its capital assets over $35,000,000, and has $12,000,000 in its reserves, after paying about 10 per cent income."

The company is more than just a railroad company. Besides the railroad line, it owns a steamship line, the baggage transfer service, the Colon stables, the Cristobal docks and piers, the coal plants, the telephone system, real estate at Colon and Panama City, the Washington Hotel, cattle and dairy farms, commissaries and plantations.

The Panama Canal itself, representing the big investment of $550,000,000, has also had a "gratifying" financial history, Professor Dimock declared. "The Panama Canal has paid 3 per cent and that is what they attempted to earn. This is truly a remarkable record." At this rate the investment will have paid for itself in a short time, he pointed out.

Commends Administrators

Professor Dimock attributed the financial success of these operations to the high level of administration which has been maintained, declaring that "political considerations had been absolutely eradicated."

The three highest positions are held by army officials and the liaison officer to the President is the Secretary of War, he explained. "The type of adminstration there can well be said to be a model and this explains the success of the isthmian services," he continued.

Two different types of administration are represented by the two agencies and Panama, and these are being studied by Professor Dimock in order to determine the relative advantages of each. The Panama Canal is an administrative unit directly subject to Congress, the President and the Comptroller-General of the United States, whereas the Panama Railroad Company is a government-owned corporation, having its own board of directors and being only indirectly controlled from Washington.

Nation Shows Stronger Tone Of Moderation

Atmosphere at Washington Colored by Rumors of Stabilized Policy

Steel Exports Mount

President Reported Ready to Abandon Licensing Under Recovery Act

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2—Moderation was again in the official atmosphere today.

It was difficult to put a finger on it, even more difficult to prove it. But one sensed the trend on all sides. The annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States buzzed with rumors that President Roosevelt had decided to ease up on business regulation.

The President himself again indicated that he is standing firm on his present monetary policy—which is understood to mean a stable dollar at present levels. The Chief Executive was reported as having abandoned his intention to ask Congress for extension of the licensing provisions of the Recovery Act.

Meanwhile the justification for this trend toward moderation was perhaps hinted in Chamber of Commerce reports showing that United States iron and steel exports reached the highest volume since July, 1929, while automotive exports for the month of March were 194 per cent above March of last year.

With business getting better two factors are at play; first the desire of busines fo rmore freedom, and, recond, the desire of the Administration to encourage rather than discourage.

But hints were only part of the daily dish served up to busines today. The hints were delectable garnish. Underneath were the following substantial viands:

(1) For capital goods industries, a gigantic housing program to start as soon as Congress passes the necesary legislation.

(2) For small industries, a private door into the vast credit resources of the Federal Reserve System in the form of the Glass bill. The President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the director of the budget were all quoted as being in its favor by the governor of the Reserve Board.

Campaign Fuel: By House committee action the case of Dr. William A. Wirt and his Red plot was officially launched into the American political arena where it is likely to loom large both in this year's mid-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

American Legion To Help in Upkeep Of 2000 Air Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 2—The American Legion climaxed its second aerial membership round-up here yesterday with a pledge that its 10,000 posts would undertake to keep in first-class condition the 2000 airports and emergency landing fields built or proposed by the aeronautics branch of the United States Department of Commerce.

The Legion, with three-quarters of a million members, vast enthusiasm and civic pride, will undertake to marshal public interest to the support of these very necesary emergency landing fields, Mr. John Dvight Sullivan, a New York attorney, and national aeronautics chairman of the Legion, said in addresing the men participating in the round-up.

Facilities for fast airplane travel were demonstrated when Legionnaires, who two days earlier were scattered from coast to coast and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, renewed war-time comradeships here at the aerial round-up.

A total of 54,269 new member cards from 40 different states were brought to Indianapolis by the planes, Mr. Harold Plummer, assistant national adjutant in charge of membership, announced at the banquet given by the national Legion for the pilots and passengers taking part in the drive.

How to Play Better Golf!

Well-known players analyze the various phases of this popular sport, in a series of 12 illustrated articles in the Monitor, starting Wednesday, May 9, on the

Sports Page

Japan's Rapid Trade Gains Cause of Anglo-American Concern Over Eastern Issue

Nations Find Commerce Slipping Away As Japanese Undersell at All Points—Predictions of Collapse in Tokyo Unfulfilled

By Richard L. Strout

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2—Japan undersells the world! There, in a nutshell, is one of the major reasons for American and British concern over present developments in the Orient.

Japan is making the fastest gains in the world export markets of any country; an aggressive and successful campaign in South America, in India, in the Philippines is taking business away from the United States, Great Britain and other nations; Japanese goods are reported by American trade officials abroad to be improving in quality, and everywhere increasing in quantity, so far as foreign purchases are concerned.

It is largely the question of Japanese aggressive tactics in world markets that is leading the President to ask for power to negotiate reciprocal tariff agreements without advice of Congress, in order to support American trade abroad.

Japan, according to spokesmen of the Department of Commerce, has all the major elements for making a big export drive at the present juncture. Here are some of the advantages listed:

1. A depreciated currency.
2. A low domestic living standard.
3. A mild climate that reduces cost of living.
4. A strong central government that coördinates trade expansion.
5. A strongly integrated economic system in the hands of a few big families.
6. Efficient workmen and modern machinery.

Put into concrete terms, the result of those favorable factors is seen in trade statistics recently gathered by the Commerce Department. Expressed in terms of yen, this is the increase made by Japan in value of exports in the Latin-American market alone:

	Yen
1931	14,000,000
1932	18,000,000
1933	46,600,000

Japan's internal financial economy is on such a basis that American students have been predicting collapse ever since 1919, but year by year the collapse has failed to come, inflation has increased, trade expansion has gone on, and now economists are not making any further forecasts. As long as Japanese have confidence in their Government, and buy government bonds, on which the inflation is based, and are content to receive modest wages and to pay for huge military expenditures, there is not likely to be any collapse.

Great Britain has found the Japanese trade war more embarrassing than America's. Lancashire textile mills are hard hit by Japanese goods which are underselling them in India and China. What can the English-speaking countries, with

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Halt in League's Activity in China Likely, French Say

Though Japan Reassures Paris on Treaty, Geneva May Curtail Work

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, May 2—Japan has officially reassured the French Government of its intention to adhere to the provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty and to the Open Door policy in China.

An official of the Japanese Embassy in Paris visited the Quai d'Orsay yesterday and gave explanations of Japan's recent statement of policy, which were received with great satisfaction in French government circles. Among these explanations it is understood was a declaration that Indo-Chino was not included in territories which the Japanese feel they have "special responsibilities."

France's policy in the present Far Eastern situation, the Monitor understands, consists in attempting to play the rôle of mediator. Instructions have been sent to the French Ambassador in Tokyo to follow developments quietly and assure both Japan and China as well as Russia of the French Government's friendship for all concerned and to arrange things satisfactorily.

From the French viewpoint, the most difficult problem presented by the recent Japanese declaration is that of the League of Nations and its rehabilitation policy in China. Japan, it is recalled, indicated that it would not tolerate "exploitation of China" by the League. In some quarters here the opinion is expressed that it may become necessary to restrict League activities in China to sanitary, educational and technical matters and to abandon the assistance now being given in administrative and financial spheres.

Question of Reply to U. S. Important Topic in Tokyo

TOKYO, May 2 (AP)—Whether to make a detailed reply to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement of America's position in the Orient or merely to deliver a note of polite acknowledgment was the question before the Japanese Government today.

Some contended for a forceful reply. The newspaper Nichi Nichi said officials consider the most vital difference in American and Japanese positions is Secretary Hull's declaration that no nation can "make conclusive its will in situations where there are involved the rights, the obligations and the legitimate interests of other sovereign states."

This was seen in certain quarters as denying the keystone of Japan's policy toward China—that is Tokyo's claim to responsibility for maintenance of the peace in the Far East.

A faction urging a detailed reply to the American memorandum proposed a restatement of the main contentions which Japan presented in a note delivered April 26 to both the United States and Great Britain.

Dundas Armories Burn

DUNDAS, Ont., May 1 (AP)—The Dundas armories were leveled today by flames which swept through the 75-year-old structure from an ammunition storeroom. Loss was tentatively estimated at $160,000. An explosion preceded the flames. When the fire was brought under control at dawn today, only the officers' mess was still standing.

Roosevelt Thumb To Start Career Of Radio's Giant

WLW Gets 500,000 Watts to 'Boom' Its Voice Over Whole Nation

When President Roosevelt presses a button at the White House tonight at 10 o'clock, E. D. T., to start the new 500,000-watt transmitter of Station WLW in Cincinnati, Ohio, another era in high-power radiocasting will have been started.

The new WLW will have a power and signal strength with regard to the present limits of American radiocasting, a relation somewhat like that of Stentor, the Greek herald before Troy, whose voice was as loud as the combined vocal capacity of 50 men. For the new WLW is on a power ten times the maximum American power allowed, 50,000 watts.

This new power of WLW, not insignificant in itself, is more significant in what it presages to the American radiocasting structure. WLW, under the ægis of Mr. Powell Crosley Jr., is once more, as it has so often done, leading the parade to a general "upping" of radiocast power throughout the United States.

The Federal Radio Commission, having been committed to this high power (only Prague and Moscow are higher), may allow the several hundred American radio stations to increase signal strength in proportion.

May Limit Stations

This general raising of American radiocast power will usher in an era of clearer reception by the consequent increasing of what is called the "signal to noise" ratio. Such a condition may alter the status quo of radiocasting in that the increased coverage obtained by these new powers may limit strictly the number of stations using them, to decrease interference. There is also the consideration of what may ensue in the world's diplomatic channels should WLW's signal cause interference with foreign radiocasters.

With its transmitter and radiating mast complete, WLW has been testing on its new power experimentally for several weeks. There is a new half-wave mast 831 feet high at Mason, Ohio, 22 miles north of Cincinnati. Using this new mast with its present power of 50,000 watts the management of WLW has reported an increased signal strength of from 50 to 100 per cent.

Cost Is $4,000,000

Other developments in connection with the assumption of this new power were the building of a 100,000-pound audio transformer, the largest ever built; power lines and mammoth substation to supply electricity; three filament generators, and a water-cooling system with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons of water daily required in the cooling of the various tubes used in the transmitter.

The transmitter, costing more than $4,000,000, is understood to be the original 50,000-watt Western Electric transmitter of WLW which is to be used in conjunction with the new 500,000-watt amplifier built by the Radio Corporation of America.

According to the Crosley corporation, the new power will extend the local "guaranteed" service area of WLW more than 25 times, and its "reliable" service area will be expanded to include a circle 5000 miles in diameter. Translated into listeners' language, this means that the new WLW will be heard practically anywhere at any hour of the day in the North American continent.

Assails the New Deal

Keystone

James M. Beck

Republican Representative From Pennsylvania

NRA Is Denounced By Beck Who Sees Socialistic State

Recovery Program, He Says, Threatens Very Life of the Union

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 2—Declaring that the philosophy of the Federal Administration "differs in degree but not in kind from that of Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini," Representative James M. Beck (R.) of Pennsylvania last night attacked the recovery program here as a course which will turn the United States into a "unitary socialistic republic."

Not only the future of the Federal Constitution, but the future of the Republic itself, hangs in the balance, Mr. Beck declared, "for if the present policy of a unitary socialistic state shall prevail," he added, "even the Union, which is older than the Constitution, may not long survive."

Mr. Beck, who is a foremost authority on constitutional law, made the first of three Chicago addresses last night when he spoke before the Illinois Manufacturers' Costs Association, at this organization's nineteenth annual dinner, on what he declared to be the greatest crisis in American government since the Civil War.

"This Constitution of ours, once jealously loved by the American people, and admired by the leading publicists of all nations and now either violated or at least flouted by men in high official place, is facing its most serious trial," Mr. Beck said. "The question that now confronts that people and will continue to confront it until the battle is lost or won is whether they want the Constitution to survive in its essential features. If they do not, they will say so, and it will perish.

"It should never be forgotten that the Constitution was born of an economic crisis which was far graver than that through which we are now passing and it was the men of character and property in this country who assembled in the great Constitutional Convention in 1787, in my city of Philadelphia, to protect their property rights by the creation of a form of government which, while recognizing the principle of democracy, would nevertheless prevent its excesses.

"Today, however, in Washington there is only lip service to the Constitution. It has wholly ceased to be a restraining force upon these excesses of democracy. The power of the Government is largely concentrated in the Executive branch of the Government, and in that department men of high position flout the Constitution and sneer at anyone who ventures to raise a voice in its behalf."

Although applauding President Roosevelt for his leadership, forcefulness, and patriotism, Mr. Beck said that his New Deal involved the sacrifice of a hard-earned freedom for "the mess of pottage of a temporary and largely fictitious recovery." After sweeping criticism of the NRA, Mr. Beck said that it violates "a basic principle of the Constitution—that the states, respectively, should regulate all trade and industry within their own borders."

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Things Present

In the Weekly Magazine Section of Jan. 3 M. Herriot suggested that some further guarantees from Great Britain would be helpful in maintaining the peace. Sir Austen Chamberlain, in the first article in today's Magazine, replies to the French statesman. "When Opportunity and Security Click," by a staff writer, might well be studied after reading Sir Austen. And while on the general subject, look over Peter Savary's estimates on what the battleship costs the world in fear, unemployment, taxes, etc.

The "Etiquette in Daily Living" series is brought to a close on the Women's Activities Page.

Your friend who is learning Spanish will be helped by the article and its translation, on the Home Forum Page.

Another layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures enlivens the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week, and another article in the "New Deals, Past and Present" series.

Shoe Industry Threatened In Massachusetts

Deadlock With Workers Causes Manufacturers to Look Westward

6000 Are Idle

Liberal Agreement Thrown Away by Labor Leaders After Months of Negotiations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEABODY, Mass., May 2—The abortive calm that fell on this strike-ridden town today possessed an unusual suggestion of danger ahead for the shoe industry of Massachusetts.

The National Leather Workers' Association and the manufacturers are still in deadlock; 6000 workers are as idle as their machines; tanneries in four cities and towns are shuttered tight.

But these are not the greatest menaces.

The real danger is that continued labor altercations affecting the shoe industry from the tanning of the raw material to the production of the shoes may so cripple the whole shoe enterprise that there will come a strike from which the factory doors will not open.

The industry has just sustained a costly siege in Haverhill, Lynn and Brockton in the shoe manufacturing end. It is now confronted by an equally costly tie-up in the raw material end.

Looking West

Mr. Raymond S. Roberts, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Leather Manufacturers Association, declared it highly possible that continued chaos in the shoe industry would induce Massachusetts operators to move toward the West. In the West, Mr. Roberts said, manufacturers could operate on a $16 minimum wage instead of a $22 minimum as in New England; labor unrest is practically nonexistent; and the raw material is near by.

Hope for a speedy settlement of the strike was considerably enhanced today with the announcement that there would be a peace meeting of all parties involved in the City Hall here this afternoon. The Mayors of Danvers, Lynn, Salem and Peabody, the affected cities, are scheduled to be there to impress both sides with the hardships that will accrue to all these cities if the strike is prolonged. Representatives of the agreement committees of both labor and employers and members of the Regional Labor Board are expected to be present.

It is an experiment in direct negotiation and an appeal to social responsibility.

The manufacturers today ordered all factories closed until the outcome of another meeting with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Turn Down Liberal Plan

The Leather Workers' Association by going on strike has possibly dashed from its own hands one of the most liberal agreements ever presented to labor. Negotiations lasting from Jan. 1 to the present finally resulted in an agreement drawn by the Regional Labor Board practically granting the Leather Workers' Association a closed shop. Labor's standout, however, for the right to arbitrate for pay rises during the life of the agreement was rejected by the manufacturers.

When workers and manufacturers meet this afternoon with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, the concessions obtained from weeks of negotiation will probably be scrapped and the two sides will begin from scratch. This means that they will go back to conditions as they were Jan. 1, when the agreement between workers and manufacturers terminated. It is highly likely the workers will find the manufacturers unwilling to concede again the privilege of the closed shop. If this be so, the association may have lost the distinction of becoming the first leather workers' union in the United States to win a closed-shop agreement.

Ostensibly the workers are striking for a closed shop and a 25 per cent rise. Actually they have no intention of asking for such a flat increase. But according to a Supreme Court ruling, the workers can strike only for some such demand as a rise in wages. Hence the workers' demand for a 25 per cent rise merely gives them the legal right to strike.

Almost Satisfactory

Judge John J. Burns of the Regional Labor Board wrote an agreement that represented weeks of mediation and came very near to satisfying both parties. It provided substantially for the closed shop and for arbitration of pay rises. The manufacturers objected, however, because the agreement, they said, gave the workers the right to strike at any time for wage adjustments. Mr. Roberts declared the manufacturers wanted assurance that the workers would be satisfied with prevailing wages during the life of the agreement. The manufacturers are, however, willing to include a provision that a stipulated increase in the cost of living might justify an increase in pay.

The season is most definitely a factor in the duration of the strike. The manufacturers suspect the workers of holding off from signing the agreement until the warm weather would mitigate the suffering of the strikers. The laborers suspect the manufacturers of holding out until the accelerated spring operations were over.

Prussia Shares Two Ministries With Reich in Unifying Move; Hitler Addresses Huge Throng

First May Day Holiday Under Third Reich Scene of Stirring Address of Chancellor to 1,000,000 People at Tempelhof

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 2—Germany's Labor Day, second May Day in the Third Reich, but the first to be officially celebrated as a national holiday, was marked by huge popular parades throughout the country.

Yesterday's gatherings were intended to emphasize, as a joint Hindenburg-Hitler proclamation declared, the sense of appreciation of one year's achievements on behalf of the unity of the German Reich as a necessary basis for action in other spheres. This unification was furthered on Monday by Gen. Hermann Goering's voluntary resignation from the Prussian Ministry of the Interior and the incorporation of this office in the Reich's Ministry of the Interior under Dr. Wilhelm Frick. Simultaneously Dr. Bernhard Rust, Prussian Education Minister has been appointed to the same office in the Reich.

Outstanding among yesterday's events was the great gathering on the Tempelhof field, Berlin's famous air ground, where more than 1,000,000 people, it is estimated, assembled to hear Herr Hitler speak and give evidence of a "people welded by revolution."

"On this festive day of the active community of the nation, we can proudly maintain that this year of German history has not been wasted," the Chancellor declared to the long serried ranks, which spread across the wide plain before him for more than half a mile. Whether one liked or hated them, he declared, none could deny the feeling that filled the German people, awakening them to new life, giving them power to build up the nation.

Encouragement to Labor

"On the labor front," he continued, "the two first ends which the National Socialists were determined to achieve were the safeguarding of the German farmer's homestead and the guaranteeing to the German industrial worker his place of labor. After pointing out that the salvation of the middle class ultimately depends on the salvation of the land and industrial worker, the Chancellor said: "Whatever one's natural gifts these must be contributed to the nation. There is but one fight in this community, that which grows from fulfillment of one's highest duty. Therefore work is not any disgrace, but the highest form of nobility for anyone who through it truly coöperates in building up the common life that is contributing to the preservation of the nation."

"The gigantic organization of our movement," he explained, "its political arrangements, the organizations of our Storm Troopers, the constructive work of our labor fronts, just as the state organization of our army, are all points at which the new German man is gradually being forged. And what we claim to achieve with the present generation we perfect in the next."

The Chancellor spoke from a raised tribune behind which rose nine large flags, six of them bearing the swastika, three the national colors, black, white and red. Three of the swastika flags, which were 114 by 32 feet, are claimed to be the largest flags in the world.

Hitler Addresses Children

In front of the Chancellor, across the parade ground where once President Theodore Roosevelt attended a review of the German troops of Kaiser Wilhelm II, extended thousands of National Socialist troops in brown uniforms, interspersed here and there with swastika flags and banners streaming in the gentle breeze, with male choruses, bands and orchestras stretching to the green fields and houses on the horizon. All this formed an outer border of the square before the tribune. Inside it were Herr Hitler's personal bodyguard in black uniforms, a company of the Reichswehr followed by a company of General Goering's personal bodyguard in light green, and then representatives of the labor services in brown dress with silvered spades gleaming in the sun.

In the rest of the country also official ceremonies were held, including special gatherings for children, one of which, in the Berlin Lustgarten, was addressed by Herr Hitler. The day ended with May Day singing and dancing everywhere until 1 in the morning.

Paris Reds Decamp As Police Charge Barrier

PARIS, May 2 (AP)—A band of Communists, solidly entrenched in squalid old houses in a blind alley of Paris, withstood for hours a regular siege by thousands of police in the last flare of May Day early today.

Shortly before dawn police leaped over a smoking barricade to the alley, but the defenders had already fled, taking refuge in houses.

The 'Red' garrison dug themselves in with a trench across the entry of the alley and then raised barricades to the Rue Nationale, on the left bank of the Seine, on to which the alley leads.

From behind bonfires and windows the demonstrators kept up a steady stream of pistol fire and hurled various missiles at the forces of the law surrounding them.

Police and guards prudently withdrew to the ends of the street, behind buses and out of pistol range. They played powerful searchlights on the besieged houses.

Buses preceded the men as the storming troops advanced slowly up the streets toward the blind alley at 3 a. m. Firemen extinguished bonfires.

Disorders at Delhi

BOMBAY, India, May 2 (AP)—Hundreds of workers were injured in May Day disturbances throughout India.

The most serious disorders were at Delhi, where 100 persons were injured as the result of a fight between strikers and non-strikers.

Police suppressed a series of similar clashes in Bombay, swinging their lathis (staves) freely.

Moderate Tone Shown at Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

term elections and in President Roosevelt's campaign for reëlection in 1936. As was known would happen from the beginning, the special committee set up to investigate the sensational Wirt charges divided along strictly partisan lines in its official report just submitted.

To the three Democrats on the committee—and incidentally also to the great majority of individuals here in the capital who are familiar with the Administration—there was no evidence presented "showing any person or group in government service planning to 'overthrow the existing social order' or planning or doing any of the things mentioned in Dr. William A. Wirt's statement."

But the two Republican members of the committee in minority reports charged that the majority had "deliberately suppressed" evidence and prevented the obtaining of "real information." One of the two, Representative Frederick R. Lehlbach of New Jersey, asserted all "well-informed persons know" that the political, economic and social philosophy of the "brain trust is substantially as set forth by Dr. Wirt."

And the unquestionable fact that many thousands of individuals throughout the country share, to a more or less extent, Mr. Lehlbach's conviction means that Dr. Wirt has stuck a radical label on the Administration which it will undoubtedly have a lot of trouble tearing off—absolutely regardless of the justification for the label which after all does not enter into the case as far as politics are concerned.

* * *

Bankrupt Cities Get Aid: The Senate has now passed, 45 to 28, the Administration's municipal bankruptcy bill, already enacted by the House, which sets up a formula under which insolvent cities, or other governmental units, may scale down debt and refinance themselves in the next two years. The Senate bill incorporates some changes from the House measure, which must now be ironed out in conference.

Essentially complicated in detail, the fundamental purpose of the measure is to give city fathers a chance to sit around a table with creditors and agree on a plan of refinancing and settlement. When the plan is achieved, federal courts are empowered to approve it. Consent of 51 per cent in amount of the city's security holders must be obtained for the initiation of any arrangement.

The approval of the federal judge is required. Having gone thus far, the consent of a much larger percentage of security holders must be secured, the percentages being two-thirds of the holders in amount of each class of securities, and of three-fourths in amount of all creditors.

* * *

World War Ends! As far as the structure of the United States Government is concerned, the World War has only now come to an end. This occurred when the last of the great war-time agencies, the office of the Alien Property Custodian, was abolished by President Roosevelt and its remaining affairs transferred to the Department of Justice. Of all the gigantic emergency establishments set up during 1917 and 1918 the only other one still listed in federal directories is that of the Railroad Administration, which has been reduced to a mere handful of clerks still untangling the railroads from government operations.

The office of Alien Property Custodian seized during the war hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property belonging to enemy aliens residing in the United States. Its administration of its seized property was attended at several times by flagrant scandal and numberless law suits. President Harding's appointee to the post was found guilty of mal-administration and given a prison sentence. Lengthy law suits resulted from the fact that the first custodian, Mr. A. Mitchell Palmer, turned over German chemical formulas, found in confiscated plants, to the Government. One wonders if it has taken this long to liquidate the war-time establishment, how long will it take to liquidate the New Deal establishment?

* * *

Cutting the Apron Strings: The desire to shut Philippine products outside the United States tariff wall was a major factor in obtaining passage of the Philippine independence bill through Congress.

Fittingly, the first recognition here of the fact that the islands are definitely on the way toward independence was appointment of an American vice-consul at Manila. The United States treats Philippine goods as foreign beginning today, although the islands themselves will not be foreign for 10 years.

Second step was announcement by Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, that United States naval forces will remain in the Philippines until the new insular government and this Government reach an agreement on withdrawal. The question was left open for negotiation under the independence bill.

Third step was imposition of an immigration quota of 50 annually on the islands.

* * *

Plight of the Diplomat: Reports from Geneva that Swiss banks have refused to honor pay checks of United States Government officials abroad was immediately answered here by promises of speedy action in both House and Senate on a $7,000,000 appropriation to enable payment of such officials on a gold basis. The measure has the approval of leaders at both ends of the Capitol and its passage is promised as soon as it can be sandwiched in among the more weightly tariff, tax and stock exchange measures now occupying first legislative attention.

* * *

The Kingfish: If there is any virtue in persistence, the political days of Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana are numbered. The self-styled "Kingfish" of his native State was again under heavy fire here from the now famous committee of Louisiana women headed by Mrs. Hilda Phelps Hammond who have been relentlessly pursuing him from Washington to New Orleans and back again for more than two years.

The Senate has time and again tried to crawl out from under Mrs. Hammond's demands for full investigation of conditions surrounding the elections of Senator Long and his colleague, Senator Overton. The Senate doesn't like to investigate its own members or to oust them—no matter how objectionable they may be. Each Senator feels somehow that the tradition of Senatorial infallibility must be upheld. As a rule they prefer hiding their dirty linen to washing it in public. And each one feels, too, the danger of establishing too strong a precedent for unseating a Senator. The chicken may some day come home to roost.

But Mrs. Hammond's persistence, tempered by charm of manner, restraint and ability, has gradually worn down Senate resistance. They at least are giving her case another hearing. And while no one here would stake his reputation on the possibility that eventually the Senate will put Mr. Long out of "the most exclusive club in the United States" it is not too much to predict that Mrs. Hammond will keep plugging away until his reputation and prestige are seriously undermined and his chances of reëlection reduced below the 50-50 mark.

* * *

Unharnessed Tides: From an economical standpoint, the time has not yet arrived for harnessing the tides of the Bay of Fundy and building a tidal power plant and aluminum and stainless steel plant at Passamaquoddy, Maine, the Public Works Board of Review has decreed.

The board's decision delays once more a pioneer effort to develop hydroelectric power by harnessing ocean tides. Mr. Dexter P. Cooper, brother of Col. Hugh Cooper, who designed the giant Soviet dam in the Dnieper River, has been angling for federal sanction on this project during many months. His application had previously been disapproved by the Federal Power Commission.

The board found that the cost of "Quoddy" power as compared with the cost of hydro-power from undeveloped rivers in Maine, or with steam power from the New England seaboard, would be unfavorable. It also stated that no market exists at the present time for such a large block of additional power. The feasibility of operating the proposed aluminum and stainless steel manufacturing plants which would be expected to use 38 per cent of the power generated was also questioned.

Bishop Cannon Cheered

JACKSON, Miss., May 1 (AP)—Bishop James Cannon Jr., was accorded a prolonged ovation today at the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, when the Bishop personally presented to the conference the report of the Board of Temperance and Social Service which he heads.

To Whom It May Concern

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Millen-Faber Trial

'Perfect Crime' Boast Recalled

Even the best laid of plans may "slip up."

A New York detective related in the Dedham court yesterday how Irving Millen had confessed to him the Needham bank robbery and shootings. He boasted, the detective testified, of how his brother Murton—the "brains of the outfit"—could plan the details of a crime to perfection.

Only, of course, the detective quoted Irving as having added: "There may be a slip-up."

The innocence or guilt of Irving and Murton Millen and Abraham Faber, charged with the murder of a policeman during the Needham Trust Company hold-up, is yet to be determined by the jury. The defense hasn't even presented its case yet.

Told and Retold

To the stand during the last week or so has filed a steady stream of witnesses in whose stories has been revealed the kind of thing of which Irving may have been thinking when he admitted to that detective that even his brother's plans, so carefully laid out, could go wrong.

These witnesses have told of seeing the three boys in the bank with guns in their hands; of seeing two of them bring a battery into a shop to be repaired, and of seeing that same battery later taken from a burned car which others said they saw the bandits using at the robbery scene; of how one of the boys handed over a package of money to his fiancée, and of how one of them confessed the whole crime. They also told of finding large sums of money on the persons of two of them when they were captured; of finding on them or in their rooms checks and keys which led to the finding of more money, and guns—in particular a submachine gun, the kind which uses the type of bullets taken out of the body of the murdered policeman.

Rented apartments, a taxi ride, a stolen automobile, a mysterious trip down a lonely road, intercepted letters . . . slip-ups. . . .

"May Mean Nothing"

The trial proceeded today in spite of an opinion expressed yesterday by Judge James M. Morton Jr., that it "may mean nothing." He denied a plea for a stay of the proceedings at Dedham pending decision on a technical problem involving a move to have the trial transferred to a federal court, but noted that the State was "taking a chance" in continuing. The merits of the case, he pointed out, were not considered in the forming of his opinion. He was concerned, he explained, only with a moot legal point and cited a precedent discovered by himself emphasizing the possibility of the present trial being declared void because of the existence of an appeal on the removal plea denial in a lower court.

Meanwhile Mr. John Whetton, teller of the Needham Trust Company, identified several packages of bills taken from the effects of the defendants in New York as among those which he had put in his cage on the morning of the robbery.

Faber's Mentality

Today direct testimony regarding the mental condition of Faber was heard for the first time in the courtroom. Lieut. Joseph Ferrari, state detective, was about to relate a conversation he had with Faber when the defense counsel objected. The jury was excused and Mr. William R. Scharton, Faber's attorney, called the defendant's mother, Mrs. Rose Faber, to the stand.

Mrs. Faber said her "grandfather had died in an insane asylum in Russia," her "grandmother had died of an epileptic fit and a sister—a nervous type—committed suicide."

"Abraham," she said "was subject to convulsions while a baby, and always had shown symptoms of mental difficulties." He was once taken to a doctor for an examination.

The jury will continue to hear the State's case after Mr. Scharton has presented his evidence, aimed at indicating the mental irresponsibility of his client.

Ford Gets Edison's Shrubs

VIENNA, Ont., May 2 (AP)—Shrubs, bushes and small trees have been removed from the boyhood home of Thomas Edison here to the museum of Mr. Henry Ford at Dearborn, Mich. The electrical wizard's little home was moved to the Ford Museum a year ago.

Mrs. Ford Reëlected to Head Farm and Garden Association

She Is Asked to Continue Handicraft Shop at Sudbury, Mass., as Relief Institution for Women; Association Aids Country Dwellers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2 — Mrs. Henry Ford was reëlected President of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association at its annual meeting here today.

At the same time the association unanimously voted to send Mrs. Ford a forceful letter requesting her to reconsider her decision to close the Wayside Inn handicraft shop at Sudbury, Mass. Mrs. F. Wayland Ayer of Newton Center, presented the pleas for the shop which, she said, has been transformed from a mediocre gift shop to a paying distribution center for high grade handicraft, giving income to 40 or 50 women.

"If the shop had failed it would be different," Mrs. Ayer declared, "but we count it as one of the selling points of our marketing work." Closing the shop, she said, would be "shutting the door on one of the brightest visions we as an organization have."

Couldn't Supervise

It was explained that Mrs. Ford probably based her decision to close the shop on the fact that she has been unable to superintend the work of it personally.

Other officers elected today included Mrs. Howard L. Lewis, Mrs. E. Roy Bryant and Mrs. Vance C. McCormick, vice-presidents; Mrs. Alexander J. Barron, recording secretary, and Miss Jane L. Hicks, corresponding secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Cary T. Grayson was among the 12 members elected to the council of the association.

Never before have farm women needed the aid of city women and city women needed the inspiration of farm women, Mrs. Otto Veerhoff, president of the National Capital branch told the meeting. She predicted that international coöperation of farm and city women will go far in solving the problems of the world.

Tell of Work

Other divisions told of the educational aid to free country women from the slavery of toil and make them satisfied to stay on the farm instead of migrating to crowded cities. One section told how it had aided in roadside planting, in schoolhouse landscaping, thrift gardens and in turning an old barn into a community center. Through an exhibit at their state fair, they said, they had shown farmers how to lay out their fields and gardens artistically. New York women told of their efforts to have a "window box in every window and a garden in every back yard."

Others told how their members had baked bread and sold seedlings from their gardens to raise their dues in the association during the past year.

At the close of its morning business session, the association heard Mrs. Francis King of South Hartford, N. Y., its founder, who brought the idea of finding a common meeting ground for farm and city women from England give a brief description of the possibilities of using such vegetables as asparagus, rhubarb, and parsley for decorative purposes in gardens along with flowers.

Pittsburgh was chosen as the meeting place for the 1935 annual meeting by vote of the association this morning.

The entire group was received at the White House at noon.

Germany Arrests Communists

SCHWERIN, Ger., May 2 (AP)—Fifty-five Communists were arrested today charged with formation of Bolshevist groups in Mecklenburg Province.

Weirton Company Challenges Power Of Recovery Act

WILMINGTON, Del., May 2 (AP)—Allegations that the Weirton Steel Company violated the National Industrial Recovery Act by resorting to intimidation of male employees and giving parties for women workers were laid before the United States District Court yesterday by the Federal Government.

Late in the day, Mr. James L. Fly, special assistant United States Attorney-General, concluded a 10-hour oral plea for an injunction to prevent the company from interfering with balloting of employees for collective bargaining representatives.

The company's reply indicates it will challenge the constitutionality of the section at issue in the NIRA. It maintains there are no provisions of the law or the steel industry code which require it to make any contract with any labor organization.

In affidavits filed last week, the company denied violations of the Recovery Act.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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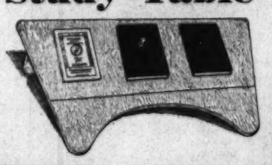
The Handy Study Table



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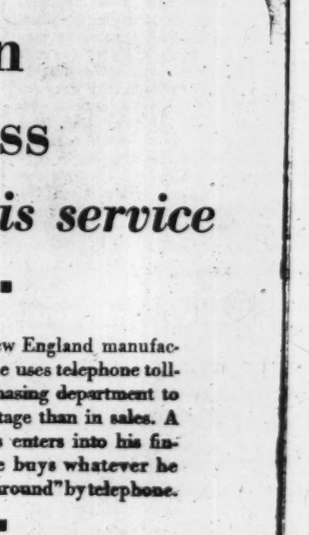

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President Wields Veto Power Over Postal Substitutes Bill On Ground of Discrimination

Declares Postmaster-General Deprived of Right to Determine Needs of Service—Says Measure Offers Precedent Leading to Serious Abuses

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2—A relatively obscure bill to guarantee salaries and positions to substitute postal employees had the distinction today of being the second piece of general legislation to draw the Presidential veto since Franklin D. Roosevelt has been in the White House.

Such has been Mr. Roosevelt's reluctance to use his veto prerogatives that with the exception of the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill carrying veterans' benefit increases he has heretofore utilized it only against legislation of the class known as private pension or relief bills. These usually consist of indemnifying John Jones for the loss of milk on the day an army bomber flew over his barn and scared his cow. Dozens such have come to the White House and many have been vetoed.

Yesterday, however, the President moved for the second time into the field of bigger game, considering his action sufficiently important to merit lengthy explanatory statements from both the White House and Postmaster-General James A. Farley, in addition to the veto message which was in itself a reasonably detailed explanation of the reason for the action taken.

Not Motivated by Costs

The question at issue was whether a regular guarantee as to wages and work should be made by the Government to 26,000 postal employees listed as substitutes. Under existing conditions these substitutes are called in only at peak times. They don't know when they can count on having work or how much they may get during a given period of time. The intent of the bill was to stabilize their economic life and at least make it possible for them to know what to expect.

The President insisted that his veto was not motivated by the additional cost which would be entailed, but because he considered it a relief measure for a particular class of citizens and therefore "discriminatory." This same reason was also used when he vetoed the Independent Offices Bill carrying large increased benefits for veterans.

Contrary to Public Policy

The President's veto message follows in part:

"To the House of Representatives:

"I return herewith, without my approval, H. R. 7483, entitled An Act to Provide Minimum Pay for Postal Substitutes. The bill is contrary to public policy in that it provides compensation to a certain class of employees regardless of the need for their services. It is discriminatory and establishes a precedent which, if followed, would undoubtedly lead to many abuses.

"As a result of the depression the postal business decreased to such an extent that the department has no need for the services of thousands of its employees. By orderly processes this surplus is being reduced without injustice to the personnel.

"This bill prohibits the Postmaster-General from determining the needs of the postal service as to personnel in that it requires the Post Office Department to retain on its rolls all substitutes of record at this time. It fixes definitely the maximum number of substitutes that may be carried in certain groups regardless of conditions and is therefore not in the interest of good administration of the public business."

Statement From White House

The White House later issued a statement to explain the President's position. It said in part:

"In disapproving H. R. 7483, entitled 'An Act to Provide Minimum Pay for Postal Substitutes,' the President wants it made perfectly clear that the disapproval is based not so much on the consideration of the additional expense involved should the bill become a law as on the broad consideration of public policy and the management of the postal service, the largest of the governmental functions.

"Last year postal revenues had fallen off to such an extent and the volume of business transacted had reached such a low ebb that the Postmaster-General found it necessary, in the interest of the taxpayers, to curtail expenditures in every way possible.

"However, within the past few weeks, as has been publicly announced by the Postmaster General, the revenues of the postal service have shown a marked increase and the volume of business has improved to such an extent that the Postoffice Department has found it proper to restore much of the service that was curtailed, to eliminate the furloughs of regular employees and again to make it possible for such employees to enjoy their annual vacations with pay during the remainder of this fiscal year.

"There is no doubt that substitute employees in all of the larger cities and, indeed, in practically all of the first-class offices, will be employed for more than 100 hours a month as a result of the service restorations. This provides definite relief for this group of employees and there is every indication that their employment, as above indicated, will be continued."

Mr. Farley's Letter

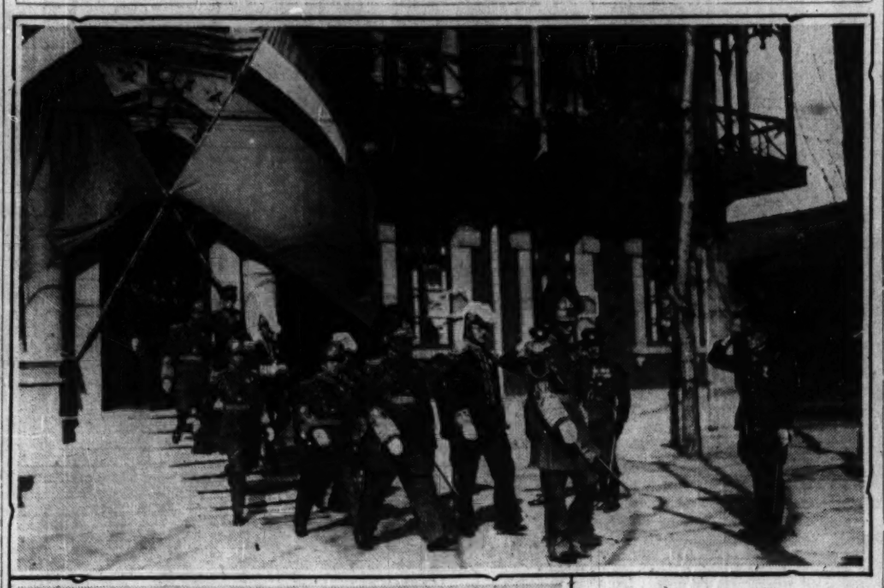
Mr. Farley, in his letter to the President, wrote, in part:

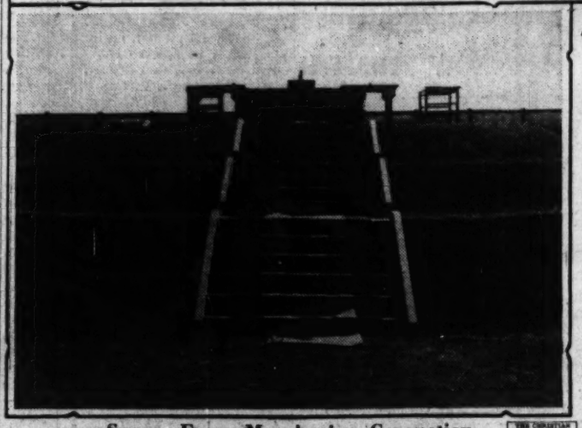
"The department objects to certain other provisions in this bill, wherein the Congress definitely fixes the number of substitutes that may be employed in the various groups and specifically provides that the number now on the rolls shall be retained, regardless of conditions. Experience has shown that there are many local factors which materially affect the operation of the postal service. Such factors are variable, no two post offices or units being identical in their requirements.

"Unquestionably, if this law is approved the department will be deprived of the opportunity to administer the affairs of the postal service as to personnel, along the lines ordinarily followed in the management of a business of this size and importance.

"The provisions of this act are not in the interest of the public and postal service, and, to some extent, are not in the interest of the employees that the act seeks to relieve. Of necessity the department would be compelled to transfer substitutes from points where they were not needed to places where they could be properly employed, which would, of course, inconvenience the individuals and their families."

'Fuss and Feathers'—An Imperial Entourage





Scenes From Manchurian Coronation

Upper—Emperor Kang Teh Leaving the Palace After the State Banquet Recently. Lower—Altar in Temple of Heaven Where Henry Pu Yi Received the Emperor's Mandate.

Pennsylvania Needs School Aid, Rule Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, May 2—Unless federal aid is provided, many schools in Pennsylvania will be forced to close their doors next fall, Dr. James N. Rule, State superintendent of public instruction, told Pittsburgh educational leaders here at exercises marking the centennial of the founding of the State's public school system.

Dr. Rule also advocated cutting down the tax burden on real estate and eliminating the "oxcart" school government administration.

"Our present school system is outmoded and wasteful," Dr. Rule declared. "In Pennsylvania alone there are more than 2600 school districts and too much duplication."

Federal Pay Roll Grows

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—The Civil Service Commission's monthly report shows 623,559 persons on the payroll for the executive branch of the Government March 31. Of that number 81,569 worked in the District of Columbia. The total represented an increase of 11,807 over the payroll Feb. 28.

Emperor Kang Teh To Visit Harbin For Naval Review

City Plans Big Welcome for Manchoukuo Ruler on May 13

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN — This north Manchurian city is all astir with preparations for Emperor Kang Teh's promised visit on May 13. The chief event during the visit will be his review of the Sungari River flotilla.

Harbin authorities are discussing plans for the Emperor's reception and since his projected villa here is not yet built, one of the spacious private houses belonging to one of the railroads will probably be opened for his occupancy.

Authorities are making quite a point of just where Emperor Kang Teh will stay. The choice of places has narrowed down to the likelihood that Mr. Li Shao-keng, president of the South Manchuria Railroad, will turn his palatial home over to the imperial ruler. The place is surrounded be well-kept grounds.

The Emperor is expected to come by airplane. This is regarded as safer than traveling by train. Nothing definite is known about the length of his stay or whether the Emperor will drop down the river in one of his gunboats.

Diplomatic representatives at the dinner are certain to be few and far between for the simple reason that no nation has officially recognized Manchoukuo—except Japan! If consular representatives attend the state banquet it will be in an unofficial capacity.

Harbin anticipates a greater show of popular enthusiasm than was manifested at the coronation ceremony when Mr. Henry Pu Yi ascended the Altar of Heaven in Hsinking and received the Emperor's "Mandate from Heaven."

Col. William Cooper Procter

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 2 (AP)—Col. William Cooper Procter, who passed on here today, was a Cincinnati industrial leader, philanthropist, and chairman of the Procter & Gamble Company. It was he who is generally credited with establishing the Saturday half-holiday for workers; and with the creation of an employee profit-sharing plan later amplified by guaranteed year-round employment for his plant workers. Though his philanthropies were never widely heralded, it was known he contributed heavily toward needs of Princeton University, and gave $2,500,000 to the Children's Hospital here.

Cheaper Utilities Due in New York With Legislation

Inquiry Into Telephone Rates Started by Commission

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—The New York State Public Service Commission took up the "big stick" of the State's new utility regulation laws today and instructed counsel to make a state-wide inquiry into rates charged by the New York Telephone Company and other utility concerns with networks over the State.

The action was seen as the first step toward reducing electricity, water, and telephone rates for consumers. It comes fast upon the heels of legislation for progressive control of public utilities and for the most extensive inquiry into "power trust" methods of influencing law-making ever attempted in this State. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman forced the legislation through at Albany following the Federal Trade Commission's disclosure of the correspondence between State Senator William T. Thayer, of the thirty-fourth district, and officials of the Associated Gas & Electric Company.

The 11 utility bills which constitute the new regulatory instrument include one to empower the commission to fix temporary rates on a basis of 5 per cent return to the companies on the original cost of investment and one permitting the assessment of the cost of inquiry on the company instead of on the State as heretofore.

In addition to the telephone company the new action by the Public Service Commission names the Bronx Gas & Electric Company, the Westchester Lighting Company, the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company, the New York & Richmond Gas Company, the Glen Telephone Company and the Western New York Water Company.

Mr. Milo M. Maltbie, chairman of the commission, in announcing the action, said the commission had more than 100 rate cases pending against companies other than those now named. While hearings on the broader inquiry are slated to begin in about two weeks, these will not interefere with the present proceedings, Mr. Maltbie said.

There has been no state-wide inquiry into telephone rates for years, and when the commission appealed to the United States Supreme Court last January to set aside an application by the New York Telephone Company for a review of the 1929 Federal Court decision fixing the basis of the company's after rate-making violation, the court declined to review the facts. The company showed a net income of $28,516,315 in 1933.

The commission's last attempt to reduce rates on electricity was for New York City last November but the companies obtained a stay of the order in the State Supreme Court.

Old Timers Recall Old Songs At Chicago Commons Reunion

Neighbors of Decades Back Turn Up to Answer Roll Call in Memorable Gathering of Famous Settlement

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 2—Mrs. Rosa Cassatteri sat in the front row beaming. Mrs. Annie Low with her four married daughters overflowed with cheer. They were among the earliest "neighbors" of Chicago Commons now celebrating its fortieth anniversary, and they were back with scores of other "old neighbors" for a reunion.

It is not often that one can see in one room so vivid a testimony to the value of social settlement activities as Dr. Graham Taylor, founder of Chicago Commons, saw in the assembly hall last night. The men and women and young folks who sat there laughing and exclaiming over old snapshots projected on the curtain looked far too prosperous for the grimy neighborhood in which the settlement is located, but all had once lived there.

Coming to Chicago as immigrants chiefly from north European countries, some of them 30, some 40 or more years ago, many had found their first contact with American culture in the friendly neighborhood house.

As they got their bearings and rose in the economic scale they had moved to better neighborhoods, but they never forgot the settlement that helped them get their start.

Invitations to last night's reunion of old neighbors brought scores and scores of them back. Mrs. Annie Low hadn't been heard from in years, said Miss Leah D. Taylor, daughter of Dr. Taylor and now head resident. Mrs. Low saw the notice in the newspaper, and came back to tell everybody proudly that she cleaned the first building in which the settlement was housed. She had not stopped with scrubbing, however, "I joined all kinds of clubs," she said, her eyes glinting with happy recollections.

The settlement clubs of early days had reunion suppers. Songs burst from one dining room as some 40 members of the old choral club repeate songs from light operas and a minstrel show they gave when the members were boys and girls.

Prof. Edgar Gordon, now of the Unversity of Wisconsin, was back to lead the club as he did 25 years ago when he was a resident at the settlement. The boys and girls are mothers and fathers now, and some brought with them fine grown sons and daughtehs but these "old-timers" had not forgotten the tunes and sang with enthusiasm. Prof. Gordon delighted them all by pulling out the watch they gave him as a farewell present some 25 years ago.

Later in the evening a roll call was taken of the clubs. Several gentle, motherly-looking women answered when the "Junior Girls Progressive Club" was called.

The Woman's Club, now in its fortieth year, expressed its appreciation to Dr. Taylor by giving him a bag of dollars to match the number of years it had been organized. There were no speeches, for this was too much like a family reunion for formality. But many old neighbors who lived in distant cities and could not be back wrote letters in which they tried to tell how much the settlement had meant to them.

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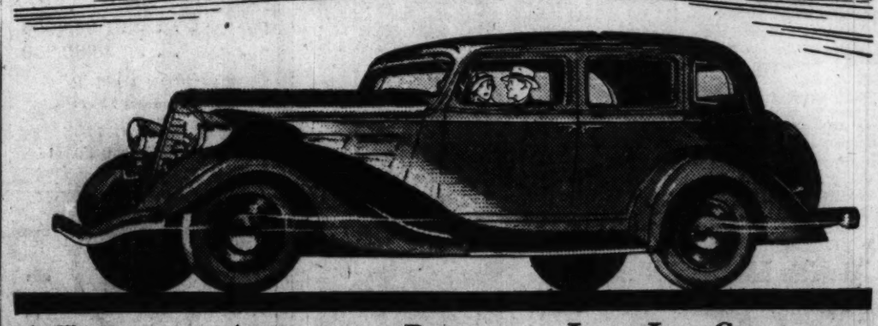

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Henry George Had a Dream That Envisaged a New Deal For a Better Social Order

His Single-Tax Teachings and Distribution of Land Were to Lighten the Load of Taxation on Shoulders of the People

New Deals Past and Present
Seventh of 12 Articles

By John Pratt Whitman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is it possible that the forward lurches of the world toward justice and wisdom have frequently been caused by youthful dreamers who saw with vision? who were not able to see their dreams fulfilled? yet who left an unforgettable idea?

Such dreams of Henry George, a young Californian, as fully set forth in his book, "Progress and Poverty," have not been adopted, yet hundreds of his disciples are today possessed with this man's faith of a way to "better social order." More than 2,000,000 copies have been scattered broadcast over the world during the last half century. Probably no book on economics has had an equal sale and few have been so exhaustively discussed. This is the story of its writing.

Stung by his own personal defeat by a press monopoly which opposed his effort to establish a news bureau in New York City, Henry George began to observe and closely study principles upon which business was conducted. Although he was not equipped with university education, going back West he mastered all economic philosophies and as a result realized that he must set out on his own voyage of discovery, for the old economists, Adam Smith, Herbert Spencer and others had for him no real solution.

His first definite conclusion was that the trouble lay in land distribution and he wrote his first book on this subject—entitled "Our Land and Land Policy." He never forgot the East and how he had walked the streets of New York, a disillusioned young man, observing the ways of upper Fifth Avenue and the pitiful poverty of the lower Bowery; he had seen there that greatest prosperity went with maximum poverty.

Later observations and thought showed this to be true everywhere. Why? Why? He set himself to solve this riddle of extremes. He named his great book "Progress and Poverty," in order to call attention to the fact that progress, with the new power of steam and electricity, had brought only greater poverty to most people. "Ye build! ye build! but ye enter not in." These words he chose to put in the front of his book.

"The promised land flies before us like a mirage," he cried out challengingly. A reason and a cure must be found or civilization will be destroyed.

How familiar all this sounds today! Indeed, he was also living in an economic depression after a great war, that of 1860-4. With the faith of youth he was sure there was a solution if the eternal Sphinx could be made to whisper it to him. When at last the new method came to him he grasped, with an ardor amounting to frenzy, its glorious possibilities. He visioned an age of justice and prosperity walking hand in hand.

What Stirred Him?

Exactly what, then, had the Sphinx of Fate answered to Henry George? What was it that had set him to visualizing an ideal state with crime, graft and political chicanery banished? What made him write of public baths, playgrounds, libraries, parks, and vocational schools, theaters, music and dancing-halls for all the people paid for out of the community coffers? And what was it that so impressed thousands of his readers that organizations sprang up in many parts of the world based upon his theories?

Before answering, let us examine the thought-roadway upon which he traveled in approaching his vantage point. He came to the firm belief that the surface of the earth was presented to man to be used as a God-given right. He argued that primitive peoples were nearer the truth in their common use of the land than is modern civilization.

He pointed out from scores of illustrations how wealthy owners of land absorbed all profits from real estate holdings, even though values were due to the growth of population. They were garnering where they did not sow, and waxing fat upon the industry of others. He calculated the enormous value of lots in great American cities, and counted how many citizens had become unbelievably rich while they themselves scarcely lifted a finger to help swell their mounting fortunes.

Where the Profit Belonged

This increased value on land, due in no way to the owner, beyond shrewd foresight in buying the property, George stoutly maintained should go to the public that had caused the increase. Out of this public money should be built libraries, baths, etc., for all. Upon this rock stood the author of "Progress and Poverty." He would not budge, he would not weaken, although he was ridiculed and laughed at by schoolman and business leaders.

His final proposal was little less than startling. He proposed that all taxes upon the labor of man, on working capital, on farm buildings, and machinery, on improvements of all descriptions, on factories, shops, and ships, be forever wiped from the assessor's books to be replaced by a single tax placed upon all land. His figures appeared to prove that revenue from this source would be quite sufficient to take care of all community governmental needs!

And he pounded on the point incessantly that such a tax would in no way retard the labors of man; his creative projects, tax free, would prosper beyond present expectations. The only people to lose, he argued again and again, were such as were adding nothing to industry while they gathered in the gold. He even traced the doubtful titles to all land because usually taken from innocent savages, or wrung from one people by those stronger and more aggressive.

He courageously faced fierce criticism and advocated immediate action by the Government in taking taxes off real estate to relieve an acute condition in which thousands were unemployed, many mills inactive, and shops gradually going into bankruptcy. Mortgages were being foreclosed, wages depressed, prices reduced to a low level and banks closed.

At the gloomiest period Henry George lived with a faith that kept him upright with his eyes to the front. He was sure he saw the truth and his pen was propelled with a point of fire. He was, indeed, a competent writer, and his graceful phrases, eloquent paragraphs and stimulating pages were in great contrast to the usual dry-as-dust books on economics. He looked ahead and saw society as he thought it would be when his theory of single tax should have become a reality. Of it he wrote:

"It would soon eliminate from society the thieves, swindlers and other classes of criminals who spring from the unequal distribution of wealth. Society would thus approach the ideal of Jeffersonian Democracy, the promised land of Herbert Spencer. This revenue arising from the common property could be applied to the common benefit as were the revenues of Sparta."

While Mr. George talked of the public ownership of land, he in reality went no further than the appropriation of all land rents. Tenants, he maintained, would be as safe from molestation as they were under the prevailing system. But, he pointed out again and again, that land held for speculative purposes would completely pass out of existence! A vacant city lot would bear the same rent burden as though it held a $3,000,000 building, provided it was in as good a location.

Of private ownership of land for speculative purposes he wrote: "It debases, embrutes and embitters." And again, in a prophetic moment, he wrote: "What I therefore, propose as the simple yet sovereign remedy which will raise wages, increase the earnings of capital, extirpate pauperism, abolish poverty, give remunerative employment to whoever wishes it, afford free scope to human powers, lessen crime, elevate morale and taste, and intelligence, purify government and carry civilization to yet noble heights, is—to appropriate rent by taxation."

Were Henry George alive today he would no doubt highly approve of all President Roosevelt's elaborate plans for appropriation of land for hydro-electric power, for homestead maintenance projects and for the conservation of forests and wild life. He would look with favor on a Tennessee Valley development and on a 50-year plan for the entire Mississippi valley.

National Land Tax

But he would urge in addition no tax on houses and a national land-tax plan for the raising of funds to carry on all such governmental undertakings. He would make one hand of modern civilization, the great cities, with their mounting land values, pay into the other hand of production, rural-development, funds needed for maximum progress in contented living.

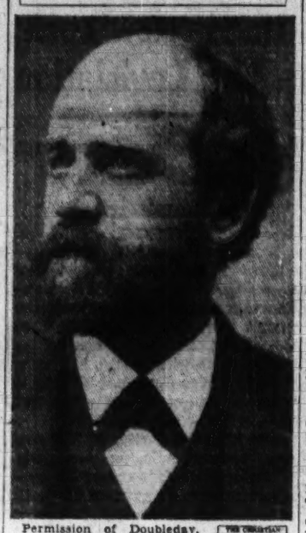
He would lay our depression today, not so much to overspeculation and unwise investments, as to land monopoly. He wrote of his own depression period:

"Deduction shows this cause—rise in rents—must necessarily produce periodic depressions. When land values go up wages are forced down to a bare living. Nothing short of making land common property can permanently relieve poverty and check the tendency of wages toward the starvation point. Private property in land stands in the way of improvement and use. Progress always kindled by association always passes into retrogression as inequality is developed.

His highest dream was definitely bent on making through his single tax "the poorest laborer's life a holiday, in which every high quality and noble impulse could have scope to grow."

Thus dreamed the economist whose plan for a New Deal brought hope and vision to thousands of people in all parts of the world.

Single Taxer



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Henry George

Ex-Governor Working For Port of New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—Mr. Morgan F. Larson, former Governor of New Jersey, has been serving as a consulting engineer on the staff of the Port of New York Authority since the first of the year at a salary of $10,000 annually, it was revealed here yesterday. The port authority denied that his appointment had any political significance, and stated that Mr. Larson had been periodically called in as consultant on several projects since his retirement from the governorship at the end of 1931.

The major activity of the Port Authority in the near future will center around the construction of the new mid-town Hudson vehicular tunnel between Thirty-eighth Street, Manhattan, and Weehawken. Mr. Larson will devote much of his time to problems connected with the approaches on the New Jersey side. He will continue his private practice, subject to call by the Port Authority.

Warm Debate Over Site Of Mark Twain Memorial

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Temporary organization of a Mark Twain memorial foundation, whose purpose is to erect an elaborate memorial to the great humorist in some American city, was accomplished April 30.

The memorial, which has been designed by Mr. Walter Russell, painter and sculptor, would consist of seven sculptural groups and 21 bas-reliefs, surrounding a circular enclosure whose floor would consist of mosaics representing Mark Twain's various books. Mr. Charles Over Cornelius is the architect. Mr. Russell said those interested in the project were undecided whether the memorial should be erected in New York, St. Louis or Hartford, Conn. From St. Louis came arguments that Mark Twain was born in Missouri, while most of his books were written in Hartford.

Where the Blue Grass Ends

The Blue Grass belt, extending southeastward from Kentucky to the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Watauga, Ashe and Allegheny Counties in North Carolina, ends so abruptly that the change is noticeable within 50 feet.

Y.W.C.A. Meeting At Philadelphia Faces Problems

2000 Delegates From U. S. and Eight Foreign Lands Convene

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 2 — More than 2000 delegates representing some 600 communities in the United States and eight foreign countries assembled here today for the opening of the thirteenth national biennial convention of the Young Woman's Christian Associations of the United States.

Called upon to face unprecedented demands during the past two years both in increased service through the organized channels of associations and in new service to the community, local, state and national. The Y. W. C. A. has accepted these demands in the light of a challenge, Mrs. Frederic M. Paist, president of the National Board of the Associations, said in her report to the opening session of the convention.

Some of these new demands from the communities are expressed through the several studies which have been made under the laboratory division of the national board, at the instance of the previous convention, Mrs. Paist said, and these will be reported on at this convention. Chief among these studies on which recommendations will be presented are:

Problems to Be Studied

Interpretation of membership, with the recommendation of the adoption of a set of standard membership practices; program for adolescent girls; study of the leisure-time activities of business girls and of their budget experiences; a rural community study; a study of marriage and the family.

In addition to these studies, which come under the direction of the national board, Mrs. Paist spoke of local program-planning studies which have been carried on under the supervision of the national services division of the association, which have striven to find the solution to numbers of the problems relative to how best to fit the organization into the life of the community, so that it could be most useful.

Working with the NRA program, assisting with practical cooperation such as the assembling of case stories, effects of codes and working conditions of girls and women, the association has also joined hands with other women's organizations in protest against sex discrimination, the report stated.

Have Had to Pare Costs

At the same time that these increased demands have been made on the association, these past two years have also brought their share of financial troubles, Mrs. Paist said. Budget making has necessitated the pruning of all unnecessary overhead and properties in some foreign countries have been sold, while the field offices in San Francisco and Chicago have been closed.

"This policy regarding properties was indicated only after most careful consideration," she said, "we believe that the life of the national movement and the strength of the national board shall express themselves through our local units.

"To use the symbol of the stream of water, we wish to block off any opening which is diverting part of the stream, in order that it may flow fully into the main channel of service to the local associations."

New Division Is Announced

A new organization, grown out of the association's work with the foreign-born in the United States, was announced by Mrs. Paist as the "national institute of immigrant welfare," and this, she said, would absorb the old division of the bureau of immigration and foreign-born. The office facilities and staff time are being contributed by the national board.

With an official registration of 600,000 in this country and with approximately another 1,000,000 girls and women who are not registered but who are definitely affiliated with the organizations throughout the country, the Y. W. C. A. has the largest professional staff of any national women's movement, Mrs. Harrie R. Chamberlin, president of the associations of the United States, who called the convention to order, said.

The evening session will be devoted to a consideration of the changing community, and the necessity of a changing association to meet its needs. The convention will continue through May 8, with a luncheon on May 4, at which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will speak.

Tornado Survivors Gather

MARSHFIELD, Mo. (AP)—Survivors of the Marshfield tornado of 1880 meet annually at the scene of the disaster. The 1934 meeting was held in a church which escaped destruction in the windstorm.

Women's Friend

Wide World

Mrs. Frederic M. Paist
President National Board Y. W. C. A.

Heimwehr Chief Vice Chancellor Of New Austria

Von Starhemberg Advanced by May Day Action of President

VIENNA, May 1 (AP)—Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg, leader of Austrian Fascists, today was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the nation by President Wilhelm Miklas.

By the May Day appointment, Prince von Starhemberg succeeds former Vice-Chancellor Emil Fey, who simultaneously became Minister of Public Security.

Both Prince von Starhemberg and Major Fey were immediately given the oath of their respective offices.

The President thanked Prince von Starhemberg for his services in leading the Heimwehr—the Fascist Home Guard—in battle against the Socialists in the February civil war.

By the new combination under Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, Prince von Starhemberg would automatically take the Chancellor's place if Dr. Dollfuss were unable to officiate, while Major Fey, in his new cabinet post, insures Heimwehr control over the police, the gendarmerie, and auxiliary and security troops.

Another mark of distinction for this May Day was the proclamation by Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria's new Constitution in a nation-wide broadcast. Opening his address, he emphasized that the new Austria born today as a result of the rump parliament's approval of the Constitution yesterday, will be a Christian state.

As evidence of this Christian foundation, the very first official act of the new state, the Little Chancellor pointed out, was the formal signing of a concordat with Vatican City a few minutes after midnight.

"We purposely chose a May Day celebration of our new Constitution," said Chancellor Dollfuss, "because it is the day of the awakening of nature—of youth. It must again become a true day of the work of all workers."

Referring briefly to yesterday's protests of Opposition Party leaders who claimed the new Constitution was passed by an illegal parliament he said, "No unschooled leader of a parliamentary mandate, but the Federal Court, will decide the legality of the new Constitution."

"May Day this year," he said, "draws a line of separation between us and the revolutionary past." He said the high mission of the new Austria is "to make good the errors of the past 150 years"—since the French Revolution.

The Chancellor explained that the new Austria will remain a federal state but with the supreme authority in the central government.

"Henceforth," he said, "there will no longer be Federal Government employees and Provincial Government employees, but only Austrian Government employees in the federal and provincial service."

Austria's burgomasters—or mayors—are raised to a new high status under the new Constitution, he said, for they will have the privilege of electing a federal President from three candidates acceptable to the Government.

Said Dr. Dollfuss; "They will be like the elections in the Holy Roman Empire in the past century."

Japan's Rapid Trade Gains Cause Anglo-U. S. Concern

(Continued from Page 1)

higher living standards, do? It is this question which complicates the supposedly detached question of Japan's aggression in China. Theoretically the two matters have nothing in common; actually they tend to be joined.

The United States Chamber of Commerce Department has instructed all trade, consular and diplomatic representatives in Latin America to send frequent reports of developments of the Japanese trade campaign. British officials are making equally close analysis. Meanwhile the Japanese trade expansion goes on; coupled with it is a quasi-feudal system of home government; also the demand for naval equality when the 1935 arms conference is held. Japan also, in recent statements, demands a special place as to Chinese affairs, in which Great Britain, France and Holland are all more interested financially than the United States since their Asiatic investments are greater.

What is Japan doing in Latin America?

Last year Japanese exports doubled to Argentina and Brazil; quadrupled to Peru, Chile and Uruguay, and tripled to the rest of the continent. Japan undersold American textile goods in the Philippines, even despite the tariff wall that aids American goods. So far as Japanese textile goods go, English-speaking countries hardly see a way to meet them.

Japan has a feudal system of economic control, according to some observers, combined with ultra-modern methods of manufacture and distribution. What they mean by this is that a few great families control the export industries of the nation, which are in the hands of 15 or 20 integrated groups. Take one illustration, now going the rounds in discussing the matter—the same big Japanese group that buys American cotton, supplies ships that take it to Japan, controls the financial houses that finance the purchase, own the railroads that carry it to the mills, owns the mills, administer and finance export of the manufactured cloth and run the sales organization. All those industries under one control!

That is a good deal like what the Soviet system might be, if the Soviet system were organized as efficiently as a Tokyo family trust.

Japan's peculiar internal financial economy is based largely on inflation. The yen was cut from 49 cents to 20 cents in terms of the "old" American dollar.

Americans and Englishmen cannot complain at this, since both the pound and dollar have been depreciated. But the Japanese did a more thorough job of it, and reduced the value of the yen about 80 per cent. The yen is worth about 30 cents in terms of the new "Roosevelt dollar." In time, Japanese wages and living costs will go up to match the depreciation of the money; but there is always a lag in such changes; actually the internal level has been kept about where it was; exterior prices, however, have shrunk enormously, and Japan has a big trade advantage which is winning export markets in all directions.

Despite all this America is still far and away ahead of Japan in Latin American trade, and Great Britain is holding grimly its old markets in the Far East. America is Japan's best customer—buying 95 per cent of all its raw silk exports, and 30 per cent of its total exports, while supplying Japan with cotton for its second leading export, textile goods. That last brief fact is the primary argument that war between Japan and the United States is impossible. It is not only that the two countries are so far apart; the boycott of Japanese trade by the United States would place the Nipponese in an impossible position.

America Protests Air Rule Change In Races to Australia

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The contest committee of the National Aeronautic Association has filed an informal protest with British racing officials against what the association considers a "discriminatory" revision in the rules for the forthcoming London-to-Australia air race. A prize of approximately $75,000 for two races to be flown simultaneously between London and Melbourne, Australia, beginning October 20, has been offered.

The original rules for the races cited that in the handicap race all planes must be of normal categories and in the speed race all planes need only have a certificate of air worthiness from their parent nation. Association officials said these regulations were received from Australia as "final" in September. From England, however, they said, a revision of the rules has been received confining planes in both races to normal airplane categories.

They said that this would eliminate from the speed race such planes as Wiley Post's Winnie Mae, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's Lockheed, Amelia Earhart's transatlantic plane, and Frank Hawk's Fire Chief.

Association officials indicated that in the event their informal protest failed to secure results, a formal protest under the international sporting rules would be made to the International Aeronautic Federation. Meanwhile, association officials said, Australian government representatives in New York had informed them that the Australian policy, so far as the race was concerned, was that the "best man and best machine" should be given the fullest opportunity to enter the race and win.

Prix de Rome Award Goes to Baltimore And New Haven Men

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—After working their way through art school, two young men, one from New Haven, the other from Baltimore, will go to Rome next October as winners of the Prix de Rome, to study for two years unhampered by any financial cares.

Mr. Gilbert Banever, a student at the Yale School of the Fine Arts, and Mr. Reuben R. Kramer of the Rinehart Schools of Sculpture in Baltimore won the awards in painting and sculpture, respectively, for this year, it was announced by the judge at the Grand Central Galleries here yesterday.

Each will have free tuition and a studio at the American Academy in Rome for two years, and will receive $1500 a year in addition. Both have a record of scholarships and prizes won in the past despite the pressure of supporting themselves in their schooling.

Mr. Banever's canvas portrayed a Mexican pottery vender against a brilliant blue desert sky. Mr. Kramer's chief exhibit was a cast of a dying centaur. All the paintings and sculpture submitted in the competition will remain on view at the Grand Central Galleries throughout this week.

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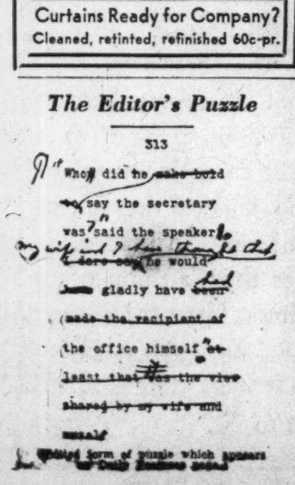
The Editor's Puzzle

313



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'Robinson Caruso' and 'D. Bona' Dwell in East Boston Library

Italian Children Love Tales of Brave Adventure and Pioneers Found in Literature's Pages; Dorchester Branch Aids Schools

Greater Boston Library Series
Fourth of Six Articles

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Robinson Caruso" and "Daniel Bona" have become very real heroes and intimate friends of the hundreds of Italian children who pour themselves in and out of the juvenile department of the East Boston Branch of the Boston Public Library.

With no municipal playroom or recreational center except the settlement houses, the library must of necessity form the nucleus of community activity and cultural development in this underprivileged section of Noddle Island, the territory granted Samuel Maverick, when East Boston was a summer resort in 1633. The present mixed population, of which 70 per cent is Italian, occupies ground settled originally by English, who were closely followed by Scotch, Irish, Canadian, Swedish and other peoples.

"To Love New Country"

The library assumes responsibility to a certain extent for imparting to the immigrant residents in the district some knowledge of local history and of the Government of their adopted country, for developing in them an understanding of and a love for that country, a respect for its laws. Through the children they endeavor to reach the parents, supplying them with books in simple, direct language.

In a region where high school students are kept under close surveillance both in class room and in hall, one can appreciate a few of the problems in discipline which a busy library staff, hardly adequate in number for the tremendous detail entailed in handling a collection of some 22,000 books, with a total circulation of 196,000 a year, encounters in the strenuous uphill struggle to be the moral influence, the mental stimulant, the guide, the source of culture and beauty which Miss Theodora B. Scoff, the librarian, in common with all other branch librarians in the system, believes her institution should provide.

They smile and say little, these librarians, but struggle bravely on, with small encouragement and meager compensation; but when they can say in their reports, as the East Boston branch does: "The depression of the last four years created a real opportunity in the way of adult education . . . the East Boston branch rose to the emergency and was not found wanting. Men and women struggling against uneasiness and despair have been aided to maintain their morale by being furnished with books adapted to their needs," or, "The serious reader wishing to prepare for a better position has been given not only the proper book but also special attention and encouragement," they feel somewhat repaid.

One man laid off by his employers, formerly a thriving manufacturing concern, went to the library to borrow light novels to while away the time. He had not had the opportunity in childhood to progress beyond the sixth grade. With kindly interest the library workers led him to historical fiction, then to American history. He gravitated next to sociology, economics and government. Now his favorite pastime is reading philosophy. He has returned to his job but continues to use his library card, declaring gratefully that he is gaining through the library an education denied him in his youth.

Every afternoon and every evening the children's rooms are filled. There are few, if any, books in the neighborhood homes. The library has to supply the children with pens and ink as well as personal assistance in doing their home lessons. The library lecture hall is in frequent demand for amateur dramatic group rehearsals, meetings of local clubs, travel lectures, exhibits.

Americanization as Hobby

Miss Scoff invests her leisure, and after the manner of librarians considers it well spent, in complying with requests for addresses on Americanization and citizenship. Miss Elizabeth M. Gordon, the children's librarian, visits the schools and explains to the children the use of the library.

Telephone requests for information contribute their bright spots and obviate any possibility of a monotonous routine. "Please tell me," says a child's voice over the wire, "the names of all the boats of the Cunard steamship line, and how they got them, and give me the passenger lists."

Another young student wants a detailed record of everything the United States Government has done for veterans of past wars.

Then of course there is the housekeeping. Miss Scoff is responsible for seeing that the windows are cleaned, plenty of coal in the cellar, furniture kept in good repair. This branch was first opened in 1870 and now occupies its third site. It has never carried greater responsibility than it has during the past three years. It has had vastly more work to do than formerly, with smaller resources at its disposal. The reading rooms have been crowded. Circulation of all classes of books has increased, the demand often exceeding the supply, and the community requirements have at times been almost overwhelming. But the people have received inspiration, enlightenment and help, and, say the workers, the response has been "gratifying."

Finds Dorchester History

A few miles away, at the Dorchester branch, Miss Marion C. Kingman, who has been doing library work for 20 years, is building up the same coöperation between the branch and the local schools, and contributing unstintingly her energy and time, not only to the supervision of nearly 17,000 books, but to community enterprises such as the reading and games group, of which she is chairman—a group organized as part of the recreational program of the Dorchester Joint Sectional Planning Committee.

During the Tercentenary celebrations, in 1930, she served on the committee, took part in the Dorchester Day parade, and furnished biological material for the publication, "Dorchester Old and New."

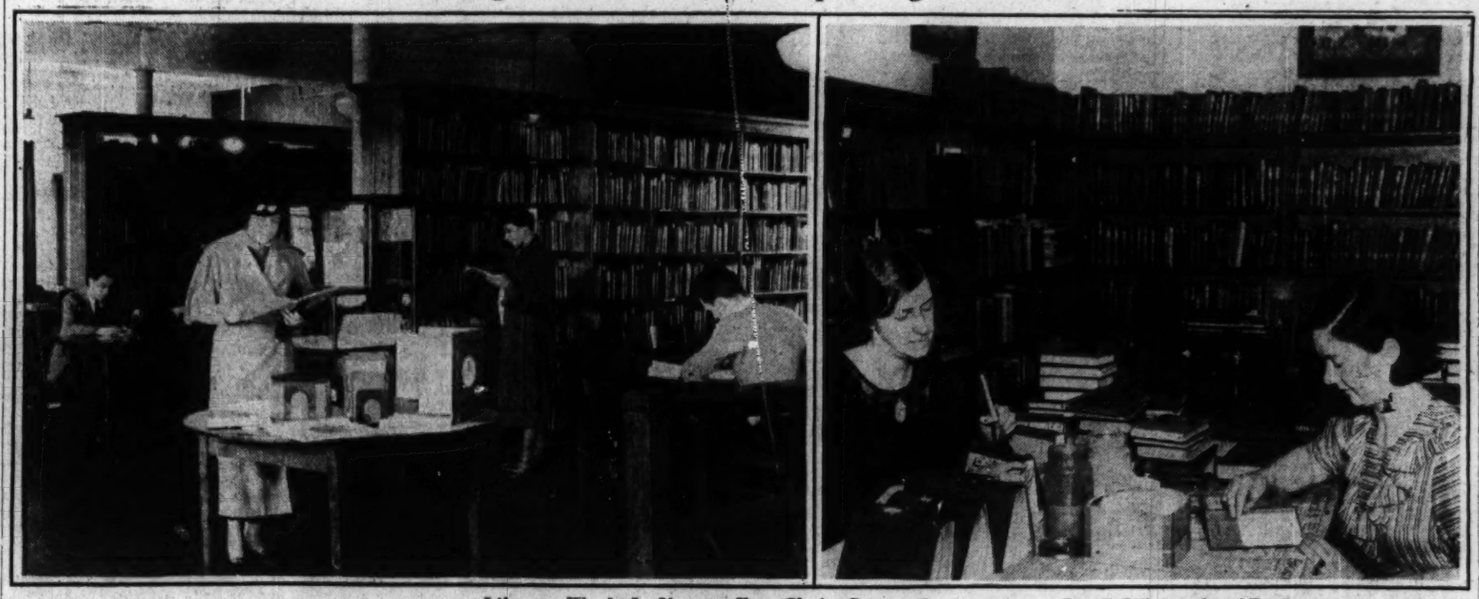
As she sits at a table in the small workroom, her only sanctum now that she has given up her office to provide a little extra space for the general library work, she glances cheerfully over a time schedule of routine jobs. These are just a few—accessioning, packing books in bundles to be sent to central, clearing mistakes on borrowers' cards, talking to mothers' groups, making circulation catalogues preparing publicity material for local papers, arranging exhibits for "Better Homes," "Art," and "Children's Book" weeks; preparing posters, clipping newspapers, looking up references, talking to classes in schools, answering telephone calls

Strange are the topics on which modern youth desires information. One boy wants material for a debate on "Is Fascism better than Communism?" another on the value of business letters. A little girl asks how many trees there are on Boston Common. One child starts a wide round of inter-department calls among offices of city officials by demanding to know the exact colors and lengths of flashes of the different lighthouses and beacons in the harbor.

Every Thursday afternoon, unfortunately for the child readers, the Children's Room suspends its regular activity and devotes itself to the baby clinic, for the library is a tenant of the building which houses the district police station and the health department as well. Occasionally the mothers of the community become a trifle confused over the respective functions of the institutions. One of them, on a rainy morning, deposited her child in the reading room, announcing that she was going downtown shopping and asking the children's librarian to take care of the infant until she returned. Upon being informed, however, that there were a few things which did not come under the classification of library duties, she decided to request the assistance of the woman next door.

Miss Kingman received her training at the library school in Brooklyn, was six years librarian in the Providence Public Library, studied at the Pratt Institute, New York, and had her first branch experience in Mattapan. She took her present position in 1926.

'Browsing' in Book Land—Repairing Torn Covers



Library Work Is Not an Easy-Chair Occupation By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Left—Patrons Looking Over Books in Dorchester Library. Right—Mending Much-Used Volumes Is "Part of the Job" for Librarians. Here Are Two at the East Boston Library Busy at Frequent Task of Making Books Last a Little Longer.

Gold Medals Presented To Coast Guard Heroes

CAPE MAY, N. J., May 2 (AP)—Commander W. H. Shea, in charge of the New York division, presented gold life-saving medals April 30 to eight officers and Coast Guard members at exercises which marked the finale of Coast Guard Base 9.

The medals were awarded for heroic work performed by the Coast Guards on Aug. 22 last year, when two men were saved from death as their craft was caught in a severe northeaster near Cape May.

Those awarded medals were: Lieut. John A. Lynn; Chief Boatswain's Mate William J. Kelly; Chief Boatswain's Mate, First Class, Stanley F. Rogers; Motor Machinist's Mate, First Class, Albert Fagerholm; Motor Machinist's Mate, Second Class, Edward J. Recotta; Seaman, First Class, Frank S. Pfingston; Motor Machinist's Mate, First Class, Miller L. West; Ship's Cook, Second Class, Charles R. Neblett.

Poor Persons Freed From Paying Income Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Poor people are exempt from income taxation under legislation introduced in the Legislature by the British Columbia Government and assured of passage. In future, the present tax of one per cent will not be levied on incomes of $1000 a year and less in the case of married persons or $600 a year and less in the case of single persons.

This taxation relief, which will affect a large number of people, will mean a drop in government revenue of $500,000 a year. Apart from the exemption of small incomes from the income tax, the taxation structure of the province is left entirely unchanged by the budget.

American Industries Warned To Keep Reins in Own Hands

(Continued from Page 1)

become autocratic and work toward regimentation of business by the Government.

Chief criticisms of the Act, he said, are that too many codes have been adopted, that the entire codification of business is unnecessary and undesirable; that the codes have endeavored to regulate too minutely the functions of business; that in the endeavor to raise wages promptly, costs have been increased faster than the consuming power of the country, with resulting curtailment of business activity, and a lessening of employment; that in some cases, the differentials in wage scales between different sections of the country have not been equitable and have tended to change business from one channel to another, and that the increased cost of certain articles has been out of proportion to increased costs of competing articles, with further changes in the channels of business.

Clear Definitions Needed

The chamber president opposed the further empowering of the President to license industries and to impose codes. He described these as emergency powers which may give place to more orderly court enforcement. He added that it is "also quite possible that the Recovery Act transfers powers to the President in too general language and that any permanent law must define more clearly and precisely the limits within which he must act."

Urging business and Government to coöperate in keeping what is good in the act and eliminating what is bad, Mr. Harriman declared that "if Government confines itself to constructive supervision, assuring fairness betwen competitors, fairness in labor conditions, and fairness to the public, this system will work to the great advantage of our economic life."

Mr. Harriman described the Agricultural Adjustment Act as "neither a complete success nor a complete failure." He expressed the view that the domestic allotment plan will not be the permanent tool through which agriculture will be stabilized. He advocated a permanent agricultural policy based on (1) "the utmost stimulation of domestic use and foreign exports," and (2) "the balancing of production to consumption (in agriculture as in industry) through codes or marketing agreements voluntarily accepted by the great majority of the growers of essential crops and through the gradual elimination of marginal and unproductive lands."

Replying to those who contend that much of the upswing in business has been due to natural forces rather than governmental action, using foreign nations as an example, Mr. Harriman pointed out that England in an orderly way throughout the years has been carrying out the reforms that the economic crisis suddenly forced upon the United States.

The chamber president referred to the centralization of power in the British Government, to freedom in England from anti-trust laws, allowing groups to combine to prevent surpluses, to the British central banking system, the income tax plan, and early adoption of a managed currency and freedom from speculation, and to the unemployment insurance system.

Referring to the latter, Mr. Harriman said, "In this country there is a splendid opportunity to create unemployment reserves under the codes, and if that is done, it will be unnecessary to pass drastic state or federal laws for unemployment insurance."

Mr. Harriman and the speaker who followed him, Mr. A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, defended the profit system from criticism launched at it in recent months. The degree of faulty distribution has been overestimated, Mr. Harriman contended. Mr. Robertson held that the "profits of business over any period of time are surprisingly little after all expenses are met."

Must Have Profits

Mr. Robertson added, "Without reasonable profits the whole structure falls. Neither wages nor taxes would be left." He presented Treasury figures showing that from 1919 to 1932, 87,000 manufacturing corporations earned less than 4 cents profit out of each dollar.

Admitting that a planned economy is necessary, Mr. Robertson added, "We need better plans, not more plans."

The recovery program was featured in each of the round-table meetings as well as in the general session. Mr. Harrison P. Eddy, Boston president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, advocated another substantial appropriation for public works, declaring that there will probably be an increase in unemployment next fall and winter. He estimated that between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 who will have received jobs by mid-summer will owe them directly or indirectly to the public works program.

Improper mental attitudes, uncontrolled greed and prejudices were held responsible for the present clogging of international trade by Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, speaking before the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce last night.

"The consequence of such artificial restrictions is the further strangling of an already declining international trade," he said, and he urged the formulation of trade agreements which will recognize that foreign nations must be able to pay for the American products they buy.

"We have seen the mistake and futility of continuous financing with American capital the purchase of American goods," Mr. Roper declared, "We can afford to prime the business pump but not to continually pension our would-be customers."

Bryn Mawr Honors 'May Flowers' Coming

BRYN MAWR, Penna., May 2 (AP)—Bryn Mawr College's May Day ceremonies, traditional annual campus exercises, were held yesterday with all the color of other years.

Beginning at dawn, when the sophomores left flower-filled baskets at the doors of the senior classmen, the ceremonies continued through the senior march to the president's home, the singing of the Hymn to the Rising Sun, the May pole dance and the awarding of scholarships.

The entire student body proceeded to Merion Green for the May pole dance. Miss Sara Bache Miles of Baltimore, president of the senior class, was crowned as Queen of the May.

Mother's Day Stamps Sold in Washington

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—Sale of the new Mother's Day stamps was begun today at the Washington city post office when Postmaster-General James A. Farley sold a sheet of the stamps of this issue to Mary Howes, daughter of First Assistant Postmaster-General W. W. Howes.

The stamps will be put on sale throughout the country tomorrow.

Australia-to-England Air Record Cut 2½ Hours

LYMPNE, Eng., May 2 (AP)—Mr. Kenneth Waller and Mr. Bernard Rubin landed here last night, setting a new record for a flight from Australia to England. The men cut 2½ hours off the previous mark established by Mr. James Mollison.

Mr. Waller, a pilot instructor of the Cinqueports Flying Club, and Mr. Rubin, an Australian flier, left Port Darwin, Australia, April 23 and landed here after 8½ days of flying.

Hudson Bay Line To Be Officially Finished This Year

Final Grant of $550,000 to Be Granted to Conclude Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Western Canada's route to the seaway, the Hudson Bay Railroad, will be completed officially next summer, by the expenditure of $500,000, the final grant needed to finish the project. Authority has just been granted by the Canadian Parliament to put the finishing touches to the railroad and the port at Churchill, the terminal of the road.

When completed, the road and harbor will have cost the country a total of $53,000,000, it is estimated.

Mr. R. J. Manion, Canada's Minister of Railways, spoke hopefully of the future prospects of the road. There has been an improvement in traffic, and more ships are using Churchill harbor. While wheat is the most important cargo handled so far, there is an increase in miscellaneous commodities moving through the port. There had been a deficit on the railway last year of $163,000, and at the port of $98,000, but Dr. Manion estimated the rail deficit in 1934 may be as low as $10,000.

One of the principal obstacles to the more general use of the harbor, high ship insurance was being gradually overcome. The insurance rates have come down somewhat and negotiations are proceeding with a view to obtaining further reductions.

In 1933, a total of 2,500,000 bushels of wheat moved through Churchill, bound for European ports. Eleven ships had docked, one of them taking a general cargo, consisting of 200 head of cattle, nearly 20 tons of honey, egg powder and lumber from the mills at The Pas, Man.

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SUZANNE . . . T-strap model with mass perforations over contrasting underlay. In Black Ebony, Marine Blue or White Kid. Illus. left. Last 321
CAROLA . . . one-strap pump with Zig-zag stitching over contrasting stripping. Black Ebony, Indies Brown, Marine Blue. Illus. right. Last 322
NANCY . . . Oxford tie, with mass perforations. Black Ebony, Marine Blue, Gray or White. Illus. left. Last 322
JANET . . . Novel treatment of zig-zag stitching on this four-eyelet tie. Black Ebony, Marine Blue, Gray, White. Illus. right. Last 322

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Liquor Barons Punch Holes In State's Control Laws, According to One Senator

They'll Make a Lot of Noise on Minor Issues, He Says; Maine Thinks Beer and Dancing Don't Mix Well; Simplified ERA Goes On in Massachusetts

Liquor

Barons Crowned

Liquor barons of Massachusetts are lifting crowns as well as glasses.

Old-time power and political sabotage make up these symbols of power, taken down from the shelf of antiques after 15 years. A little polish, a couple of years, a few sleight-of-hand tricks and they expect it to shine with renewed brilliance.

Result: the Commonwealth may expect anything, from open saloons to liquor control laws with conveniently drawn loopholes.

A state senator says all these things, but thinks he has enough trouble in the Senate already without getting his name in print. Yet the legislative sounding board reflects small whisperings from Beacon Hill corridors about the stirring of a powerful liquor lobby, promising shortly to make itself felt in every channel of government.

The first stir came, he said, when liquor barons virtually wrote the state liquor control law. They are now after the 35 liquor bills in the Committee on Legal Affairs, he adds.

Drys who say, "Let the wets stew in their own juice," he calls liquor propagandists, along with the banker who holds stocks in the liquor business and hotels that sell.

And beware of a loud blast on minor issues, warns the senator. During these high-pressure moments, he says, the liquor barons have pushed hard liquor law loopholes under cover of a tavern barrage.

Beerless Dancing

Maine's drinking problems theoretically should be insignificant with only 3.2 beer authorized as yet for general sale. But even beer does not mix with music and dancing according to experience so far. Thus a ban has been placed on all music and dancing places licensed to sell beer. Maine votes in September whether or not it will repeal the State Constitutional Amendment and have strong liquor.

Noisy Still

Government agents seeking out illicit liquor trading usually have to follow well-disguised, silent cues. Today a 3500-gallon still in East Boston became its own clue, as it noisily exploded. Two men were arrested, the equipment was seized, while more arrests are expected.

Bootlegging, as rampant as before repeal, is difficult to suppress, federal representatives report, due particularly to personnel shortage.

Recovery

A New ERA

Simplification of ERA in Massachusetts goes on as Mr. Joseph P. Carney continues to tighten up on pay-roll purse strings. And 49 Federal Street daily becomes more like the working quarters of an efficient system and less like the headquarters of a political campaign.

Simplification of the system naturally means the headquarters staff handling the work shrinks. On this basis, Mr. Carney is doing the staff reductions.

CWA gave way to a vastly simplified ERA. Now ERA begins to approach its true status, a coördinating and supporting agency of emergency welfare work. The direction is from ERA. But the responsibility more and more is being passed on to the communities.

Big Mayor

The great Lyman estate in Waltham is going to contribute to the recovery period of 56 Waltham families. When the idea of subsistence gardens on this estate was broached it was discovered that $500 would be needed.

The city has been limping along with a badly bent budget. Mayor Frederick L. MacDonald, humanitarian, dug down into his own pocket, produced the money, smiling happily.

With the ball thus started rolling, a Waltham theater will stage a midnight benefit May 29 to further advance the gardens.

Ten Days To Go

At the Waltham High School 23 good government checks await their owners. It does not mean affluent teachers. Strangely enough the checks belong to people who are getting them only because of marked need. They are FERA checks. The disbursing officer using the high school as an office, must turn them back to the state administrator after 10 days. Once back, 23 FERA workers will find late calling of no avail.

Legislation

Better Maribou Beach

With proroguing time set tentatively for May 25, the Massachusetts Legislature is speeding its attack upon the diminishing mass of unsettled matters. Chief among the important issues to be acted on are: the bill permitting pari-mutuel betting on horse and dog races; those involving police reforms; those affecting certain changes in the state's judicial system; those restricting liquor sales in drug stores, etc.

The Committee on Metropolitan Affairs today:

Favored a bill authorizing the Metropolitan District Commission to spend 50,000 to improve Maribou Beach along the Old Colony Boulevard.

Voted "next annual session" on petition for legislation to construct a highway bordering on the West Roxbury Parkway.

Favored a petition of the Lexington selectmen for inclusion of the entire town under north metropolitan sewerage district.

The Senate

Ordered yesterday to third reading a bill increasing salary of chairman and members of the Boston Licensing Commission.

Passed to be engrossed yesterday a bill providing that the financial year of cities shall be the same as the calendar year.

Concurred yesterday with House in accepting adverse committee reports on about 29 bills calling for millions of dollars' worth of highway construction. This action gets expensive pork barrel measures out of the way and probably assures easy balancing of the budget.

The House

Passed yesterday to be engrossed bill giving Public Utilities Commission ower to supervise gas and electric holding companies.

Passed to be engrossed yesterday a bill giving the Mayor of Boston power to consolidate city departments with approval of the City Council. This is the second time the House has taken this action. The Senate yesterday accepted adverse committee reports on three measures that would have given the Mayor of Boston power to make his consolidations without the approval of the City Council. The best the Mayor may hope for now is that he may consolidate departments under the ægis of the City Council.

Federal Court

Notice to Bondholders

A Boston man invested a large sum of money in bonds recommended to him by a New York and Chicago brokerage house. Later he thought it would be wise to sell them. However, following his broker's advice, he did not sell. Subsequently the bonds are alleged to have become virtually valueless.

Today that investor filed suit in the Federal Court against the brokerage company for $15,000, on the grounds that the brokerage house falsely represented him.

It is said to be the first of its kind since Judge John T. Burns ruled recently in a state court decision that investors could recover on their investments with brokerage houses who gave alleged false representations in sale of securities.

More Mulloney

Even the judge admitted he was having a hard time in following the line of technical and inadmissable questions asked today by Mr. Irving G. McCann, government investigator of the collapsed Federal National Bank of Boston, prosecuting Daniel C. Mulloney, indicted president of the bank, in the Federal Court.

Befuddlement reached its peak when Mr. McCann attempted to ask a witness for the government how he determined certain stock prices and sales in the course of checking collateral values of outstanding notes.

Mr. McCann was building up the Government's contention that while Mr. Mulloney was in a failing financial condition, he purchased $5887.50 of stock to send to the Malden Savings Bank to "sweeten" the collateral of a $25,000 note.

Miscellaneous

Hot Dog Code

A town code to make the famous 5-cent hot dog a 10-cent article is the practical effect of the latest East Providence (R. I.) town council action, according to the Associated Press. Alexander Bedrosian has always sold hot dogs at a nickel, instead, intended to in the future. But complaints from concessions at an amusement park near Bedrosian's stand, charging unfair competition, made the council act. Bedrosian's hot dogs will now be a dime, and he will be able to study the economic question of how much extra profits, if any, come from higher prices and smaller sales.

Slick Communism

Early rising students of Worcester Academy, walking sleepily out of their dormitory this morning, saw a strange sight on the flag pole, states the Associated Press. It was a "banner with a strange device."

Closer view showed a slick, shiny piece of oilcloth carrying a Communistic message. Down it came and into the furnace. Questioned as to what the message said, the students refused to state. According to the Associated Press, they said they did not wish to spread the gospel of Communism.

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Modern Cows Don't Have to Jump Over the Moon

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Safety Assured, as Well as a View

Road Commissioners Who Bisected This Farm at Salem, N. H., Had to Build a Bridge for the Cattle to Pass Over the Highway to Their Pasturage.

Bridge for Cattle To Cross Traffic Built at Salem, N.H.

Cows of today are less agile than those of antiquity. There was one cow that, according to legend, jumped over the moon. But when the new road was built through a farm near Salem, N. H., separating the barn from the pasture the cows were stumped. They couldn't even jump over the road, especially when the full tide of tourist traffic flowed through in the summer time. And something had to be done about it.

So the authorities who had bisected the farm had to build a bridge for the cows. They built a good substantial one of concrete to carry the herd above the whirring traffic.

So these cows of Salem, N. H., have something on their ancestor who jumped over the moon. This herd can stop on the way over, and from their exclusive bridge gaze down upon whatever is going on below.

Boston Art Exhibit Notable Feature Of Jewish Book Week

A reminder to Jews of the contributions of their people to the arts and a challenge to others to lift the barriers of prejudice and recognize the achievements of a heavily-handicapped people is the function of Jewish Book Week which is observed throughout the country this week. In Boston there is an exhibition of work of Boston and New York Jewish artists until May 16 in the West End Branch of the Boston Public Library.

Jewish Book Week is chiefly to awaken the Jew to a "race consciousness" built on familiarity with the history and development of a people that has achieved much along the lines of literature and painting. Although recently launched, it has become an important festival in Jewish life.

In conjunction with its program, the committee issued a selected list of books that will acquaint readers with the accomplishments of their race. Two lectures and a radio broadcast are on the program.

A special feature of the library exhibit is an original panel woodcarving adapted from the frieze "The Spoils of Jerusalem" on the arch of Titus at Rome by the well-known Beacon Hill artist, Boris Mirski.

Boston Snapshots

Red Demonstration—The May Day sun was warm. It shone brightly on the damp brow of an ardent speaker addressing the small mass meeting of "reds" in one corner of the Common. It contributed to the somnolent bliss of hundreds of gentlemen extended on the greensward. It caused the news reel cameraman, seated on top of his sound-truck, to remove his topcoat. Hoping against hope that something might happen, he waited on.

As the loudspeakers of the distant bandstand hurled into the drowsy air the remarks of members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars organization, we wended our way homeward. But all at once fluttering red flags caught our attention. Police cars, obviously supplied with mob-dispersing equipment, were parked close by. We hurried over to investigate.

Arrived at the point where police reinforcements stood ready for any emergency, we found the red flags in their midst. They fluttered from the back of a city truck—engaged in the business of painting new signs and lines on the asphalt. Some of them were already warning automobiles of fresh paint.

Leland Powers Foundation—Bearing this title, a new organization is planned by lovers of the theater, it was announced on behalf of Mrs. Powers in the course of a program at the Leland Powers School last night. It is to be a strictly nonprofit organization. The intention is to arrange for men and women prominent in New York theatrical circles to come to Boston to give special courses in everything from scenery painting to dramatic criticism. It is also planned to establish a group which will produce plays regularly, with the help of guest players from New York.

Another announcement made during the evening was to the effect that the list of 1000 guarantors needed to induce the Group Theater to establish itself in Boston, now needs only 200 more names to fill it.

The speaker of the evening was John Mason Brown, dramatic editor of the New York Evening Post, who lectured on "The Actor and the Modern Theater." While admiring the work of many of the new school of "realistic" players, he lamented the passing of the classical tradition. The theater used to belong to the actor, he said. Scripts were merely vehicles used to display his inspiring personality. Now this personality has been engulfed in the rising tide of interest in the play itself. The theater now belongs to the playwright.

The program concluded with the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," played by Richard Waring and Florida Friebus, both of Eva LeGallienne's company.

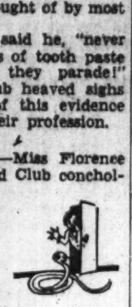
Cannon Fodder—Hugo, who with his brother has been shot from a cannon once or twice a day for the past five years, was one of the guests of the Advertising Club yesterday. He spoke to the club in Italian, interpreted by a young lady, also from the circus. Said she, "He says he leaves the cannon at 400,000—" "No, no!" he broke in. "He says 400,000—" she began again. "No, no!" he cried once more, in still greater distress.

After a brief consultation she resumed, "He says he leaves the cannon at 400 miles an hour."

At the head table also were dwarfs, acrobats and a press agent. The latter explained that his organization had astounded the circus world by refusing to commercialize their elephants—a lapse from good taste never thought of by most of his hearers.

"Our elephants," said he, "never carry advertisements of tooth paste or gasoline when they parade!" Members of the club heaved sighs of relief to learn of this evidence of new ethics in their profession.

Snake Surrenders—Miss Florence Nelson, Stanton Bird Club conchologist, is arranging a valuable collection of shells recently given to Bates College. Coming down from the museum at the Carnegie Science Building, she was surprised to meet a snake in the hall. Miss Nelson is making a collection of Maine snakes and one of this particular variety—a ribbon snake—had not yet been added to it.



Supposing that the reptile had escaped from the biology laboratory she called to some students to come and recapture it. But it was no friend of theirs. If nobody else wanted it Miss Nelson did. With the aid of the students she spent a number of brisk minutes in pursuing the snake up and down the hall. Finally it glided into a lecture room—and the door was shut. Thence the visitor escaped into the library—where a hubbub arise quickly—and it met its Waterloo.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 N. E. Agriculture	Education News	Yankee Singers	CBS soloist; orch.
5:15 Monitor Views News	School Glee Club	The Cosmopolitans	Skippy sketch
5:30 The Singing Lady	Frank Merriwell	"Jack Armstrong"	School Com. talk
5:45 Little Orphan Annie	Arm Chair Quartet	Bob White	CBS vocal trio
6:00 Irene Beasley, songs	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15 Joe and Bateese	sketches; music	Reports; music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30 Reports; sports	Scores; events	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS dance music,
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Martha Mears; or.	vocal program	CBS dance music,
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	Hollywood stars	Vera Van; orch.	Reports; news
7:15 Three Blue Notes	Gene and Glenn	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music,
7:30 Fire Dept. speaker	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Organ; soloist
7:45 Irene Rich; sketch	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	N. E. Council talk
8:00 Crime Clues: serial	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloists; orch.	Woodwind group
8:15 mystery story	Steeden Orch.	Easy Aces sketch	College-Home talk
8:30 "German Criminality"	"Lavender and Old	Comedy; soloists;	Speakers from testimonial dinner to
8:45 Babe Ruth; sketch	Lace" musicale	chorus; orchestra	
9:00 Ray Knight and his	The Hour of Smiles:	Nino Martini;	Tom Yawkey and
9:15 Cuckoos; sketch; or.	Fred Allen: solo-	chorus; orchestra	Eddie Collins of
9:30 John Charles Thomas,	ists; players and	Lombardo Orch.;	the Red Sox
9:45 baritone; orch.	orchestra	Burns and Allen	Reports; news
10:00 Bebe Daniels; Ben	Barnyard Music	Fiorito Orch.;	Ted Hanson and
10:15 Lyon; soloists; orch.	and male quartet.	comedy; soloists.	his orchestra
10:30 Sammy Liner and his	Special Jewish so-	Soloists; orch	Albert Spalding;
10:45 orchestra	ciety dinner	Reports; music	soloists; orch.
11:00 Reports; sport review.	Forecasts; reports.	Yankee News Serv-	Nick Lucas; orch.
11:15 Local dance music	News; Bill Scotti's	ice; Jack Little &	Local dance music.
11:30 Popular vocalists	dance orchestra	his orchestra	Sign off
11:45 WLW dedication	Indoor polo game.	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: "Financing the Commonwealth," State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley.
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album, program of recordings.
2:30 WBZ, "Flying," George Mason, Aviation Editor, Boston Transcript.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Music—In the Never Never Land.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-St. Louis, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, National Student Federation speaker.
4:30 WBZ, Music Magic; narrator; vocal soloists; string ensemble.
5:00 WEEI, WNAC, Address by President Roosevelt at the dedication of statue of William Jennings Bryan.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Romantic Melodies: Don Ameche; Sally Ward; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Frances Williams; Cab Calloway's Orchestra; Igor Gorin; dramatic sketch.
8:15 WNAC, Easy Aces, domestic comedy sketch.
8:30 WNAC, Mischa Levitski, pianist; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Death Valley Days: dramatic sketch of the West.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: Nikita Balieff's Chauve Souris; Domino, mystery singer; Lee Wiley; Deems Taylor.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:00 WBZ, Parade of the Provinces: soloists and orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "If Fascism Comes?" Norman Thomas, to Pioneer Youth.
10:45 WAAB, James Thurber, commentator and humorist.
11:00 WAAB, Veterans of Foreign Wars: James E. Van Zandt; Army Band.
11:35 WBZ, America Must Choose: Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

May Day Snow Whitens - Sierra Nevada Peaks

TAHOE CITY, Calif., May 2 (AP)—Ten inches of snow made a white May Day here after many weeks of summerlike weather. Blooming wild flowers and aspen trees, which budded a month earlier than usual, were frozen.

MINERAL, Calif., May 2 (AP)—Three feet of snow fell in the Lassen Volcanic National Park here yesterday as fishermen turned out for the opening of the angling season.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair early tonight, becoming threatening late tonight, without much change in temperature; Thursday rain and cooler; moderate shifting winds becoming northeast and east.

Maine: Fair tonight; Thursday cloudy; rain this afternoon or tonight on coast; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight; Thursday cloudy, possibly rain in extreme south portion; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; probably rain Thursday and in extreme southeast portion tonight; cooler Thursday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Thursday; probably rain Thursday and on the coast tonight; cooler Thursday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing east or northeast winds over south portion becoming fresh to strong Thursday and gentle shifting winds becoming moderate easterly over north portion, and overcast weather tonight and Thursday; probably rain Thursday, and over south portion late tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	74	New Orleans	66	80
Bermuda	72	76	New York	58	62
Chicago	60	76	Norfolk	58	68
Denver	52	76	Philadelphia	56	70
Helena	44	56	St. Louis	60	76
Jacksonville	64	70	St. Paul	64	86
Kansas City	60	82	San Francisco	54	62
Los Angeles	54	70	Washington	54	72
Miami	76	82			

A—9 a. m. May 2.
B—Maximum May 1.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 2:19 p. m., Thursday 2:29 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:13 p. m.

Cartels Called Severe Drag On Canada's Trade

Hold of Big Groups on Governments Decried by Ottawa Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 1—"It is easy to say 'Buy so you may sell,' and 'Extend your markets,' declared Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, replying in the House of Commons to Government critics, "but it is a difficult thing to do this in the face of the international obstacles now existing."

He enumerated these obstacles as: First, cartels, or understandings between groups of industry in different countries, which very largely influence and even direct the policies of governments; these cartels, in steel, chemicals, rayon, copper, lead, zinc and other products, fix prices and create a new business structure of tremendous importance, exceeding tariffs in power.

A second obstacle was the war debts, which also resulted in inhibitions and impediments to trade in the form of tariffs and quotas—"another factor beyond our control."

Third, the most-favored-nation treaties, which means that any concession given to one must be given to 23 nations, thus preventing profitable agreements with individual nations. Despite all these handicaps, however, said Mr. Stevens, Canada's external trade had been increasing rapidly during the last few months.

Turning to internal trade and the need of marketing control, the minister said that it was a startling fact that since the war Canada has passed through what is virtually an industrial and trade revolution, greatly affecting the well-being of those engaged in agriculture and industry.

This change took the form of mergers, of which there have been 120, involving over 500 separate companies, between 19[illegible] and 1929, and the social changes resulting have been most marked, he declared. While it is true, he continued, many of these mergers failed, others have grown to such an extent that they largely control many of the necessities of life. His last remark referred to the new marketing bill before the House.

King and Queen of Italy Visit American Academy

ROME, May 2 (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena visited the American Academy today to see the art works of the fellows of the academy.

The King and Queen inspected attentively the paintings, sculpture and architectural designs of the following: Harry Ackerman of New York; Warren T. Mosman of Bridgeport, Conn.; Henry E. Chabanne of Madison, Conn.; James O. Mahoney of Dallas, Texas; Robert J. McKnight of Bayside, N. Y.; George Nelson of Hartford, Conn.; Robert Amendola of Natick, Mass.; Daniel Bosa of Cleveland, Ohio; Olindo Grossi of New York, and Morris Trotter of Charlotte, N. C.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE CIRCUS GIRL" (Colonial). Molly Picon in tuneful Yiddish musical comedy. 8:30.

"BIOGRAPHY" (Hollis). Irene Purcell. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S—"Catherine the Great." The group responsible for "Henry VIII" offers another striking historical drama, with Elizabeth Bergner and Douglas Fairbanks Jr., heading the cast. On the same program is a Walt Disney colored cartoon conception of the Pied Piper of Hamelin. 10, 11:55 a. m., 1:53, 3:53, 5:53, 7:53, 9:53.

STATE—"Sorrell and Son." H. B. Warner in a new version of this story of a father who lived only for his son. Also Mickey Mouse. 12:30, 2:40, 5:05, 7:30, 10:05.

FINE ARTS—"Mirages de Paris." A French comedy with music, which makes the time fly by. Also an American experiment in beautiful photography and restrained acting by cast of three, "Dawn to Dawn." 1, 3:05, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50.

UPTOWN—"David Harum," with Will Rogers at his best. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:53.

METROPOLITAN—Thurston, the magician, in person. Screen feature, Bing Crosby, Gracie Allen and George Burns in "We're Not Dressing." 11 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:35, 10:15.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—New England story, "As the Earth Turns." Also Zasu Pitts in "Three on a Honeymoon." Fenway at 12:55, 3:26, 6:05, 8:46. Paramount at 9, 11:37 a. m., 2:07, 4:44, 7:14, 9:51.

BOSTON—Otto Kruger in a new "perfect crime" story entitled "The Crime Doctor." Also Ginger Rogers in "Finishing School." 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:58.

TREMONT—Evelyn Laye in "Waltz Time," a new version of Johann Strauss's "Fledermaus," retaining his famous waltz tunes. 10, 11:28 a. m., 1:16, 3:04, 4:52, 6:20, 8:02, 9:36.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—First pop concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Circus

BOSTON GARDEN—Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey combined circus. Daily at 2 and 8.

Other Events

W. C. T. U. CONFERENCE—At special meeting in Park Street Church Prof. Milton Conover, of Yale, will speak on "Is a New Political Alliance Necessary?" and Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin will discuss "Representative Government and Your Tax Dollar." 7:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Following dinner at 6:30; Stephen Vincent Benét, poet and author of "John Brown's Body," will speak.

SWEDISH FOLK DANCE CLUB—Meets in International Institute, 190 Beacon St. 8.

ROXBURY LITTLE THEATER PLAYERS—Present "The Pajama Girl," a mystery comedy in three acts, by William Ellis Jones. Earl Brundridge and his orchestra play before the performance. In High School of Practical Arts, Roxbury. 8.

ELECTRICAL SHOW—Public is invited to see the latest electrical machines, on the second floor of the Edison Building. 2 to 9.

TOMORROW

W. C. T. U. CONFERENCE—Meeting in Old South Meeting House Mrs. Ivanetta Smith speaks on "Science Answers Propaganda," and the Rev. Mark E. Shaw talks on "Youth and Temperance." 1:45.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Flowers in Design," by Miss Masginnis. 11 a. m.

QUOTA CLUB—"The Investment Situation, Present and Future," discussed by Mr. Paul D. Brown, 264 Boylston St. 6:30.

20TH CENTURY CLUB—First annual banquet of the Adult Education Center, Dr. Kirtley F. Maher will be Master of Ceremonies. President Bancroft Beatley, of Simmons College, will be guest speaker. 6:15.

GERMANIC MUSEUM—Prof. Ernst Beutler, of Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, curator of the Goethe Museum, will lecture on "Old Frankfurt and the Goethe Museum" in the Germanic Museum, Harvard University. 4:30.

CARL FRIEDBERG—Pianist plays at the last of the Thursday Morning Musicales, for the benefit of unemployed musicians. Ritz-Carlton Hotel. 11 a. m.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Boots

The Massachusetts House of Representatives ran true to form yesterday, passing a measure giving the Public Utilities Commission power to supervise gas and electric holding companies.

The legislative history of this bill has been just like the history of all bills that chide the utilities. It was booted from the Committee on Power and Light as 50 other such bills have been booted before it. The Senate, which received the report, collaborated in the booting. The House then received the adverse report, rejected it and substituted the bill. The much booted bill was picked up, dusted off and sent as a gesture to the Senate. The Senate, with its foot all poised and ready, will boot the bill again, this time right out the State House window to be recorded in the quaint and simple annals of public optimism.

The Same Old Deal

As the Legislature speeds up so it will be able to prorogue Friday, May 25, it is apparent that Massachusetts has remained well insulated from the New Deal.

Just a cursory analysis of the legislative session reveals that no matter how much the national political dial may have shifted toward the Left, the Massachusetts dial has remained Right of center. The Child Labor Amendment, anointed by the Administration, was howled down; efforts to at least investigate large business units, such as the utilities, have been defeated; not an inch has been added to labor's stature. Labor's pleas for a state-run compensation fund and for a higher age requirement for school attendance were rejected. As something of a direct slap in the face to the New Deal, a committee has rejected the bill that would extend principles of the NRA to purely intrastate business.

The action of the Legislature so far in rejecting all bills hostile to the utilities, in turning back practically every measure that would displease the insurance companies, in advancing a bill for a private police in labor disputes—indicates that the Massachusetts Legislature lives and moves in an atmosphere quite distant from the New Deal.

The wonder is that the Legislature has not passed a law declaring open season on Blue Eagles.

But Where Are They?

The House has shown a definite inclination to follow the lead of Washington. It has made efforts to crowd through liberal legislation, but in the main it has been caught between committees and the Senate. Neither do I mean to say there are not liberal men in the Senate, for there are, but they appear to be hamstrung by those members in whose minds the seeds of a liberal era have lain dormant.

The humor will come this summer when many of these reactionary legislators will stump the countryside, noisily blessing every feather on the back of the Blue Eagle, beatifically heralding a new era of altered economic and social thinking. Then the Comic Muse may shatter the air with volleys of silvery laughter. And this Muse will remain sincerely anxious that the ancient and energetic institution of politics may never be abolished, lest he lose one of his principal sources of perennial laughter.

Ralph M. Blagden

Tonight at the Pops

Opening Night

March from "The Queen of Sheba" ..... Gounod
"Mignon," Overture ..... Thomas
"The Medieval Castle," Serenade for Strings ..... Bolzoni
"Salome," Dance of the Seven Veils ..... R. Strauss
"The Saporogian Cossacks" ..... Gliére
Irish Reel, for Strings ..... Pochon
"The Pines of Rome," Symphonic Poem ..... Respighi
"Girls of Baden," Waltz ..... Komzak
Jazz Nocturne ..... Suesse
"Tannhäuser," Entrance of the Guests Into the Wartburg ..... Wagner

Boston Art Notes

Allan Rohan Crite

One of the pleasant surprises of the art year was the appearance on the boards of Mr. Allan Rohan Crite. For a number of reasons he drew attention to his work and to himself.

Mr. Crite is still a student at the Boston Museum School. His pictures in many respects show an utter freedom from classroom routine and pedagogic guidance. Mr. Crite has not portrayed the conventional models or the inviable still-life arrangements; he has gone home, among the Negro population of the South End of Boston, and depicted episodes, street scenes, lectures, teas and fantasies. Every one of his pictures has authenticity, every one reveals the young man's discerning eye and critical attitude. There is something particularly noteworthy about the details he notices and includes, for they help to establish the characterization of the episode and also contribute as design ingredient. Mr. Crite's ability to select pertinent material is that of an experienced artist; there is nothing his teacher can add to his understanding in this respect.

The narrow streets of the South End, flanked with old brick houses, the handfuls of Negroes collected here or there for conversation, gossip or for sheer aimless standing about, the pranks of the youngsters, the scenes in the park, the shops, back yards—there is a good deal of material, and it is as good pictorial stuff as anything one can ask. Mr. Crite has taken one segment of town and used it for both text and context. His critical eye has served him well, and for the first time, perhaps, we have the South End revealed with artistry. Another promising portrayer who appeared this season is Mr. Edmund Quincy, who has painted Charlestown. Mr. Quincy has been more interested in the old dwellings than in the population.

Mr. Crite paints his figures rather flat, with mild conventionalizations. He does not give way to the jazz type as so many Harlem artists do. He maintains a detachment, a critical calm throughout his work. There is something of the littérateur in him. It may be that it dominates his performance at times, holding him indifferent to pictorial matters such as quality of tone and texture. However, there is enough good painting and authentic atmosphere to reveal a genuine artist in this young man. We certainly look forward to his work which is to come.

D. A.

Thomas Talks on Fascism

READING, Penna., May 2 (AP)—Mr. Norman Thomas, twice Socialist candidate for President, last night told 8000 people assembled in the city's first May Day celebration in 13 years, that Senator Huey Long and the Rev. Charles Coughlin "talk like Fascists." Senator Long "wants to give everybody $5000. The Rev. Mr. Coughlin revealed that he wanted to set up a central bank with a lot of little stockholders, instead of a few big ones."

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English Village Is Changed From Plodding and Poverty To Life of Gayety and Color

Radio and Auto Bring the Outside World Close to the Cottage Hearth and People Gain, Although Cherished Customs Fade

Rural England Series
Ninth of 10 Articles. To Run Each Wednesday.

By Mrs. Robertson Scott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—At a world-famous film recently there appeared in the picture a group of cottages that I recognized instantly as belonging to a Cotswold village in an adjoining county.

This sudden reminder, in the midst of unreal splendor, of the beauty and fitness of an English village in the Cotswolds, set me wondering what the secret of that beauty is. Some of these villages lie naturally against the landscape as a seabird's nest on a grassy cliff. Their gray stone roofs, stone mullions and small, hand-made leaded windowpanes, the sloping shoulders of their gables, their cosy elbowing round their ancient church, have been described often and photographed—and filmed.

What is life behind their geranium leaves? The parson's daughter, whose eyes are gray with black lashes, said to me today:

"It is a good life. How much more alive these people are than those who live in town, for their life grows out of their work, whereas in town, it seems to me, they are most alive when dissociated from their work."

My reply was:

"That would have been true 30 years ago—but other things would have been true also. Today, it seems to me, the people of the village are more or less alive according to the kind of people at the rectory or the big neighboring house. It is the easy thing to say that wireless has wrought a wonderful change in the village. This is true, but a still greater change has come from within.

Have Made Emergence

"Who can say what spirit breathed through the women of the villages of England—at one time the most dumb and penned-in of human beings—that they should have gathered themselves into that amazing association their Women's Institute! The wireless came after the Institute. Nor did the Institute owe anything to the Church or the School."

And the Institute is not alone. There are many other groups. The Workers' Educational Association is typical. It welcomes both sexes and all ages. The lecturers, male or female, are generally of university standing and can give whatever the village may ask, economics, history, natural science and so on.

Then we have a network of county libraries; also the folk song and dance movement, many drama societies, and in every county sporadic societies of a semi-religious character, or shall we call them, ethically intelligent—a little singing, a little praying, a little talking. Not one of these so-called movements had begun in the middle or even the end of the nineteenth century.

Old Craftsmen Disappearing

The people of our day have been moved as if by strong currents of thought animated by wonderful brotherliness, sisterliness, friendliness, neighborliness. Never before have these small gray villages that look so peaceful, so almost medieval in their undisturbed beauty, been so active, so energetic, so alive to the world they live in.

Old handicrafts have almost gone; there is scarcely a craftsman beyond the blacksmith and the hurdle-maker. Yet I must not forget some wonderful people—the aged fiddler and morris dancer, the quarryman whose skill is nowadays wasted on tombstone-making.

One master craftsman I know has no apprentice—a chair bodger in the Chilterns, a certain potter in the clay pits of Buckinghamshire—the lace makers, and others. It is difficult in some districts today to find a local carpenter. But other people are finding out the joy of craftsmanship. The very schoolchildren are learning to make things with a new eye for beauty.

Some wonderful things are happening to the village at the very time when agriculture is passing through a period of big depression and the agricultural laborer has suffered more than anybody from this depression. If we contrast his position today with 30 years ago we find that today he is paid 30 shillings a week as a minimum wage decided by his county wages board. The farmer who employs him has to give him full-time labor if the man turns up in the morning and is willing to work.

Thirty years ago the same man would have been paid 13 shillings a week. His master did not have to employ him unless he liked on rainy or snowy days. I have known a farmer to send a man trudging home many miles on a wet day who had been in his employment 20 years. I have seen five or six laboring men sitting on a wall waiting the farmer's pleasure until the rain stopped.

Better for Wives Now

Those were the days when a laborer's wife had to go out washing or cleaning to help to round off the family earnings and her payment was one shilling a day.

If the farmer's wife was kind and she often was kind, there might be a basket of broken food or other things that had no value on the farm. The washing day meant working hard from seven in the morning without the aid of washing machine, wringer and sometimes even without a mangle. After the "wesh" there were stone passages, dairy and other gloomy floors to scour and scrub.

Today the laborer's wife rarely goes out to work, and when she does elect to help a better-off neighbor, she is paid half a crown for her day of from nine o'clock to five. Thirty years ago there were many large families with a worn-out mother, who made weekly a batch of excellent bread in a giant brick oven. Today it is rare to see more than five in a family and bread of inferior quality is bought from a passing cart.

Thirty years ago there would be one or more women who would pluck fowls for the community at a penny a bird; the bird would be dressed for the table for twopence or threepence. The feathers were carefully saved and sold to the higgler.

Today, one of the shrewdest of hard farmers' wives burns her feathers, even those of her famous turkey broods rather than pay for labor to pluck and trim the feathers.

Poverty of the kind that was common in the nineties is almost unknown in the villages today. The old-age pension has won for the aged a place of honor in the home and even those old people who have no kinsfolk find in the modern poor law institution, kindness, comfort, and cleanliness—sometimes even wireless earphones by their bedsides.

The unemployment insurance scheme, which excludes the farm laborer, covers his children who work as domestic servants or in the building or other trades and there is a steady if gradual demolition of unfit dwellings and a sure appearing of decent cottages with modern equipment.

When agriculture does take an upward trend if the young men have not got so tired waiting as to have left the villages, there will be in the country places a more alert, intelligent, better-informed worker, often better informed and more alive than the farmer himself.

There are still naughty boys in the village who are cruel to birds and up to many tricks. There are still young men who loaf around on their Sundays and evenings and get into bad ways because of their boredom. There are even ugly and dark things in many villages, but the deep ignorance, the superstition, the injustice, the cruelty of half a century ago have been chased away in the light of a new independence and knowledge of the world.

Women Do Better

The young women are often much further advanced than the young men. If they are clever, their employment in the domestic realm is always sure and well paid. Some of them are supreme craftswomen. Often the ex-school boy has no job waiting him and drifts to the market town losing the whole benefit of his early rural training.

It is a joy in a country village to see little boys spending their Saturdays and evenings helping some farmer, driving a cart or tending cattle. The boys help because they love the work and not only for the few pence they earn. All this early knowledge and knack should be conserved as a national asset.

It is wasteful to let such boys drift to a boot factory in some city. Too often the big ones become policemen or go on the railway but the masters of agriculture are unwise to let such things happen. Agricultural depression is not sufficient excuse.

Of the social life of the village, although the change is clear, we are still more interested in ourselves and our village than in any news the wireless may give us. The wireless news mostly takes the proverbial route from ear to ear, but our news—that is different. This is flashed round the village as one of us said, "quicker'n ye get it on't wireless."

The news-bringer always begins, "'Ave ye 'eerd?" and gets the answer "No, what?"

Running the Gantlet

The juciest bit is always about the arrival of some stranger. The name of the newcomer, if it be Cape becomes Kep, Crape, Creep.

"Never 'eerd sech a name!" "'Ave ye 'eerd anything fresh?" "No I can't say as I 'ave. All I know is that 'e's a widder, wife died fower yeer agone. Comes from place name of Tackley, or Tickley or summat loike that. 'E's got two boys, both in the army, and a daughter a school-teacher. Been in the navy or a fisherman or summat himself, an' been retired loike these three yeer."

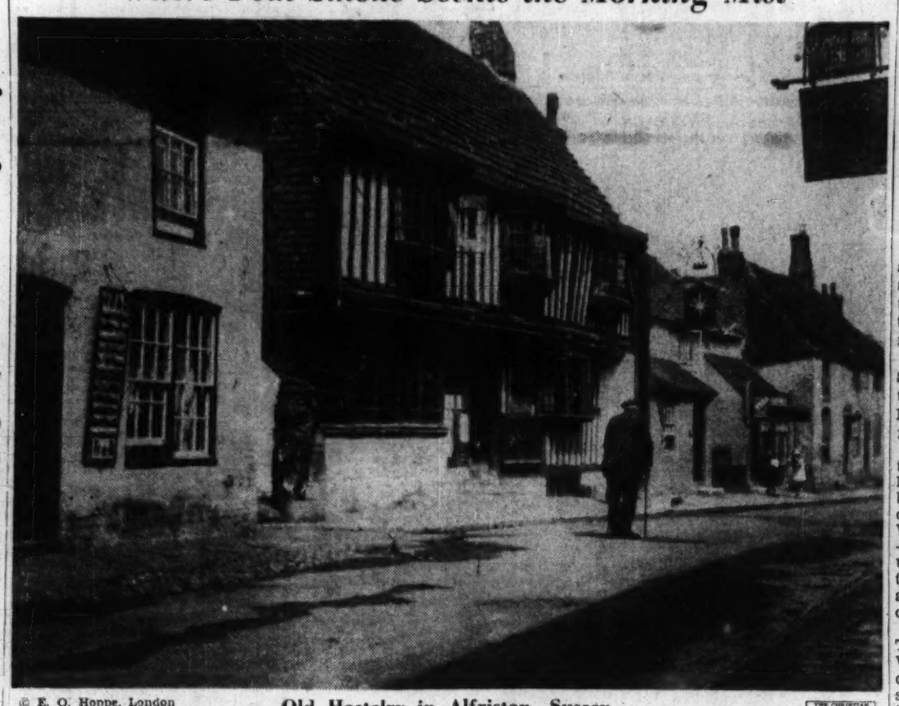
"What's ee come 'ere for?"

"Aw, I don't know rightly, never asked, but I s'pose we'll 'eer."

None of this lively excitement and gossip is meant unkindly or merely to satisfy inordinate curiosity. It is a survival no doubt of the days when each stranger entering a village was welcomed as a news-bringer and feasted as such.

If the coming of the railway in the days of low wages found the laborer still wedded to his work on the land and the push bicycle scarcely thinned his numbers, will it be possible to keep him contented now that he can brave the wind on his motorcycle? The answer will be found when we know what the spirit is that is at work in those clustering gray houses against a background of grassy peace.

Where Peat Smoke Scents the Morning Mist



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U. S. S. Ranger Accepted

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 2 (AP)—Shipyard authorities here were advised last night that the U. S. S. Ranger was anchored off the Cape Henry lightouse and that all tests were met in the trial builders' trip which began in the morning.

American Politics Declared Mingled With World Trade

Rockefeller Group Hears Plea for World Scope of National Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., May 2—That political relations of the United States with other countries are inextricably entwined with its economic policies was emphasized by western leaders before the Commission on Inquiry on National Policy in International Economic Relations here yesterday. The commission is supported by the Rockefeller Foundation.

A cross section of mountain states' opinion on such matters as silver, tariffs, war debts and international monetary policies was brought out by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, chairman of the commission and president of the University of Chicago who presided.

A hint that this phase of the close alliance of political affairs with economic relations will serve as a springboard for the commission to jump into political matters when it renders its report to the American people next fall was given by Dr Hutchins.

The preponderance of speakers favored a policy of internationalism. Dr. Frederick A. Bushee, professor of economics, University of Colorado, said that a spirit of nationalism led into Fascism and that America needs a change of mental attitude toward other nations.

This view was concurred in by Dr Ben M. Cherrington, professor of international relations at Denver University, who held that existing tariff barriers should be readjusted to permit a free exchange of goods.

Mr. Charles N. Bell, Colorado mining man, expressed the isolationist viewpoint and held that American markets should be reserved for American products and that since normally foreign exports amounted to only a very small proportion of our trade we should withdraw into ourselves and suffice as a separate economic unit. He cited the domestic sugar-beet industry as an example that might be benefited by such a policy and which would aid the nation by its expansion.

The case for silver was presented by Mr. William H. Russell, president of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, and by District Judge George F. Dunklee. They are bimetallists of the old school and their remarks were reminiscent of the stirring days of Bryan's first campaign.

Dr. A. D. H. Kaplan, professor of economics, University of Denver, pounced on the silver views, holding that the negligible amount of silver available would be "but as a drop in the bucket in the present day scheme of things." He said the West had a selfish interest in reopening its silver mines, but there was already more money available than the wildest dreams of the silver protagonists anticipated.

Cowboy Songs Are Increasing It Is Shown At Folk Festival

Mountain Songs of the Great Smokies Mingle With Southern Negro Melodies and Topical Tunes of the Western Plains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 2—Folk songs that make hard work play and some that come "right close" to turning play into work were heard at the third day's sessions of the first national folk festival here yesterday.

Sun-tanned cowboys from the Southwest, North Carolina mountaineers and Negro singers from Florida shared one another's varied folklore.

Wearing the authentic dress of the rancher, Romaine Lowdermilk of Rimrock, Ariz., who divides his time between chasing cows and running down cowboy ballads, and Jack Widener of the Soda Springs ranch—the ranch "just across the creek up a little ways"—sang the songs of the cattle country, which they said are not only not dying out but increasing all the time.

Joined by Newton Gaines, now at Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, they left no doubt that while cowboys sing partly for "company's sake," and entertainment, deep-throated songs which carry long distances in the open spaces do their share of the work on ranches.

With "Throwed," "Git Along, Dogies," "The Old Black Steer," "Good-by Old Paint," "Chisholm Trail" and other ballads, the men of the Southwest illustrated how cowboys join in building up songs until they are the joint handiwork of the rhymesters and melody makers in various districts.

Things speeded up when the North Carolina mountaineers flocked onto the new auditorium and community center's vast stage to sing the songs and dance the dances that have been handed down for generations in the villages and on the rocky farms of the lower Appalachians.

Buck and wing and clog dancing are sure enough fun and so are square dances but when a hard worker like Sam Queen of Saco Gap is caller, "ocean waves" and "circles" and "Georgey Rang-Tangs" come thick and fast and a fellow has to step right along or he won't be where his "lady partner" is scheduled to meet him next.

With a striking mountain scene in greens and blues and purples behind Appalachian young folks, what the audience saw looked like an outdoor party in a clearing under the shadow of the Great Smokies. Members of this group held performances back home to raise expenses for the trip to the festival.

Heavy labors and fanciful dreams of the Southland Negro were brought out in the presentation of Negro folklore by a group from Daytona Beach, Fla., under direction of Zora Neale Hurston of Bethune-Cookman College. Work songs like "Cap'n Keep a 'Hollerin,'" "Mule on De Mount," and "Oh, Lulu," by their very swing, called up the nature of a gang of rail spikers and liners.

For the moments of leisure there were the fire dance, a ceremony celebrating the unfolding of leaves, dramatized folk tales and games with curiosity-provoking names like "Chick Mah Chick Mah Craney Crow" and "Blue Bird Through My Winder."

At a conclave of folklorists, held in connection with the festival, Mr. Vance Randolph of Pineville, Mo., writer of books on the Ozarks, said that the folklore, song and games of that region constituted its finest asset.

Only lack of appreciation of what is around them could account, Mr. Randolph said, for the unfavorable attitude of southwestern Missouri business men toward the participation of Ozark fiddlers and dancers in the folk festival. He urged them to quit hiding their light under a bushel and to set it on a hill where it can be seen from one end of the country to the other.

Oklahoma Oil Fields Feel Strike Threats

SEMINOLE, Okla., May 2 (AP)—Strike threats hovered over several concerns in the oil fields yesterday.

HOUSTON, Texas, May 2 (AP)—Paralyzed by the walkout of 4000 longshoremen at midnight Monday, Texas shipping ports today looked to officials of both factions for a speedy end to the strike.

Conspiracy Charges Denied in Trial of 17 For Racketeer Plot

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 2—Denial that there was any conspiracy or criminal intent on the part of the defendants in the racket conspiracy trial here, and defense of the characters of the men on trial, featured Monday's closing arguments by defense lawyers. The trial, which involves an alleged conspiracy on the part of 17 men to dominate four lines of business here by illegal means, is in its final stage with prospects of the case going to the jury this week.

The price-fixing efforts of the defendants were justified by one of the lawyers, Mr. W. R. Fetzer, as legitimate methods of stabilizing business. Mr. Fetzer said the defendants did nothing more than the National Recovery program is attempting to do at the present time.

Mr. Benedict J. Short, attorney for Morris I. Kaplan, a young lawyer who is charged by the State with being the central figure in the alleged conspiracy, declared he found it impossible to locate any criminal intent in the activities of Kaplan and his associates.

Of Dr. Benjamin M. Squires, University of Chicago economist, who was arbiter for the cleaning and dyeing business and is another focal figure in the case, Mr. Short said:

"Dr. Squires is nationally known, and he's been in more big things than I can think of, doing good for humanity. I defy them to tell you of one incident where he wasn't square."

Aaron Sapiro, prominent lawyer who is also on trial, was described by Mr. Short as a "courteous, refined and cultured gentleman, one of the finest lawyers in America in his line."

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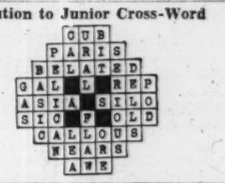

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A Few Words in Conclusion

About the Deeper Etiquette Not Found in Books

Etiquette in Daily Living—25

By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE quotation given in the previous article suggested reading as one way by which a gentleman (or lady, either) is "topped off." Following this good advice then, one must read and read—not just manuals of etiquette, but read broadly about manners and culture and good breeding. It is remarkable how when one opens up his mind to any subject, ideas flow to him from every direction. If he tunes in on the broad subject of culture he will find it "on the air" everywhere. An author much quoted from in this series is Emerson. He is neither antiquated nor antique. He remains perennially fresh and fair. His essays, for instance, on Behavior, Friendship, Manners and Culture are as vital today as when he wrote them, and are a gold mine for the one who wants not only "manners" but "a manner," and who is after a background of good taste against which the little frills that he is furbishing up will shine out so much the lovelier. The chapter on Queen's Gardens in "Sesame and Lilies," by Ruskin, is another old-timer, but full of inspiration for any woman who wants to walk the world with the royal manner of a queen. These authors are very readable and will give one a fine send-off and open up vistas of further fields in which to pasture. Reading travel and biography, if well selected, helps us much in our quest for good taste. They stimulate the imagination and without this quality one stumbles through the world treading on people's toes, wounding the sensitive ones and bruising those whom he would bless. One critic in speaking of Lamb points out that he had "a very distinguished, a very sensitive and a very honest mind. His emotions were noble. . . . And his mental processes were so sincere that he could neither exaggerate nor diminish the truth." Reading about such qualities shall we not try to express them? For it is not enough, if we would have our seeds of good taste sprout and grow, to read with intellectual enjoyment. One must assimilate what he reads—make it his own by living it in his daily rounds. Arnold Bennett after quoting a beautifully tender passage from Marcus Aurelius says succinctly, "And with these cadences in your ear you go out and quarrel with the cabman!"

Good company, according to Locke, is another step in finishing the gentleman or lady. We gain much through our association with the best. "Seek the companionship of the refined and gentle-minded if you would be the same," says one writer. "Hitch your wagon to a star," is another familiar bit of advice. "Will you go," says Ruskin, "and gossip with your house-maid or your stable-boy, when you may talk with queens and kings." He is speaking of our associations in books, but figuratively speaking it is just as true of personal associations. We may not always be invited into the circles of which we would like to be a member, but we can in our leisure to a great extent, at least, associate with whom we will. In church, at concerts, at lectures, at art galleries, on many other public occasions we can be with people of taste whether they know our names or not. We can enjoy their manners, their elegancies of speech and deportment; we can watch them with delight and emulate them with enthusiasm. "The opportunity to cultivate grace of mind and person is a delightful opportunity," and should carry with it no burden of heaviness.

Thinking Things Through

Reflection is another means by which we gain our goal of culture and good taste. Again to refer to Arnold Bennett who points out the necessity of taking time actively and definitely to think about what we have read. The absence of meditation, he says, is the main reason for disappointments in the quest for good taste. In this reflection or "meditation" one will learn to discriminate between the wise and loving observance of prescribed codes and the danger of becoming a slave to the opinions of others. In our endeavors to "be up on etiquette" it is easy to fall into this unhappy trap.

We can become so absorbed in the details determined by Fashion that we may be turned sadly awry and our little etiquette boat be driven on the rocks. Forks may become more important to us than friendliness, and correct costume than cordiality. When we have come to this point, the essay of Herbert Spencer on Manners and Fashion will be of great help. It is not what might be called "easy reading," but it is stimulating. He will help us right our little bark and put out to sea again with full sails. He speaks of the "essentials" in contrast to the "non-essentials"—what is always good manners because it is fundamental and what is bad manners sometimes, only because Fashion so dictates. To be clean, for instance, he says is an essential; it is fundamental, always in order. On the other hand a costume, perfectly correct in itself, may be taboo at certain hours only because Fashion so decrees. This he classes as a nonessential. "All that there is of justice and kindness and beauty, embodied in our cumbrous forms of etiquette," he says, "will live perennially when the forms themselves have been forgotten."

Thinking things through, we will make every endeavor in our daily living to conform to the essentials, and if we can follow with wisdom and discretion the nonessentials also, we will include these too. But having arrived at this point in our growth through reflection we will not allow the dictates of Fashion to drive us into wasteful extravagances; into living so close to our means that we have nothing left for the weary wanderer at our door; into competing with our neighbor whom we should love. Surely we will not lose our peace of mind and spiritual contentment because we are obliged temporarily at least, to follow a path which to Fashion may seem lowly and perhaps even contemptible.

Most Important of All

Such reflections will bring us to our last point—a point which anyone seeking to go up higher along any line needs to ponder deeply within his heart—and that is his attitude to his fellow being who for one reason or another has not come so far as he has. If our studies in etiquette have not made us more compassionate, more tender, more merciful, more patient, more tolerant, then they have indeed been in vain. If they have taught us more about these qualities glowing with brotherly love and affection they have left little room in our thought for criticism, contempt, ridicule or disgust because of the actions of others. A recent editorial in the Des Moines (Iowa) Tribune says, "Merely to memorize Miss Emily Post is not to acquire courtesy. One form of discourtesy, as a matter of fact, is to criticize the 'manners' of others who lack familiarity with Miss Post's works." Human knowledge which makes one cruel and callous is best unknown. One who criticizes, or laughs at, or condemns another for his lack of etiquette, might well close his books until he has learned deeper lessons elsewhere. The only attitude which the "educated heart" is capable of feeling toward an underprivileged brother is the loving call, "Friend, come up higher." In this gentle persuasion not the least important is the word, "friend."

"Tender," as one writer points out, means "careful not to hurt," and this is the basis of all true courtesy. So as we travel on together we learn to obey the little laws of love, and learn also, more about the great laws of love. Then how precious, how sweet life becomes in home, in business, in church, among friends, associates and strangers when the tender word trembles ever on the lips, and in the words of the poem by Mary Baker Eddy, "heart to heart speaks kindly when we meet and part."

[This is the last of the series of 25 articles on "Etiquette in Daily Living." It is probable that this series will be published in book form at a later date. At the time of publication, it will be advertised.]

Miss Zoe Lenore Gray

State Chairman of Conservation, Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs

Forest Planting By Illinois Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

With the recent action of the board of directors of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs in approving the suggestion of Miss Zoe Lenore Gray, state chairman of conservation, to have a federation forest, a real start has been made. Twenty acres, out of thousands taken over by the National Government in the State of Illinois, are to be set aside and designated as the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs Forest.

For each $2.50 contributed, 750 trees are to be planted on each acre and cared for indefinitely. In a word, the federation is going into partnership with Uncle Sam and Illinois in building up the lost forests of Illinois—forests so much needed in this industrialized state. Obviously, the initial plot is small but, if this action receives the support which is anticipated, additions may be made from time to time. Other state federations, which may perhaps be more forest-minded at the present time, are Wisconsin with 640 acres, New York with 320 acres, and Massachusetts with 400 acres.

Besides putting wild land into wise productive use, this reforestation provides employment for otherwise idle men, adds to our wild life sanctuaries, and helps in many other ways to make Illinois a better place in which to live. It is hoped that many junior groups will want to share in this venture and thus grow to maturity along with these second-generation forests—forests that will replace those whose grandeur was almost a part of the life of our own Lincoln, who grew to manhood in this same region.

Needlework Miniatures

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Great grandmother's plaited hair and great grandfather's faded photograph, which too long have monopolized the fine old family brooches, are being replaced by lovely needlework miniatures of bright flowers and sunny scenes which do full justice to the handsome gold frames that surround them.

These exquisite miniatures of gardens, country cottages, landscapes and floral bouquets, are being made by a clever artist who has discovered for herself the lovely effects that can be produced by combining needlecraft and water color painting.

The miniatures are done on fine corded silk, the backgrounds being put in in water color. The effect of the needlework in the foreground, for which one strand of filoselle is used, is almost that of oils, the raised flowers standing out like little dabs of brilliant paint.

Charming cottage scenes, sedate grassy walks between wide herbaceous borders, fine old trees with distant views of undulating landscape, are all caught into the smallest possible space, so that one seems to be looking at a view through the wrong end of a telescope.

Groups of flowers, so tiny that each bud is little bigger than a pin prick, are so truthfully depicted that one can recognize the different species without hesitation. Roses, delphiniums, daisies, hollyhocks, are all produced with the same care as would have been expended upon the painting of a large flower—even the petals that have fallen on the soft grass, are true to their kind.

Some of the bowls of flowers are particularly charming, a quaint conventional group of marigolds reminding one of the old-world decoration on the flyleaf of an ancient nursery book. The artist does not confine herself to brooch miniatures, but does enchanting little pictures on a somewhat larger scale as well.

A Room for the Boy Who Likes Boats

How an Understanding Mother Furnished It for Him

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE education of a child begins in his home surroundings and most especially in his own room, where the pictures on the wall and the books upon his desk all unconsciously play an important rôle in the development of his character and lay the foundation for his life's work. Many an outstanding man of today can trace his success back to the peace and beauty of the room in which he lived and in which his imagination could develop, whether it be toward scientific, literary or economic fields.

It was my privilege, a short time ago, to see a room a friend planned and executed for her small son. The child had shown an interest in boats from the time his mother had sung him the old song, "My bed is like a little boat." The pictures of ships fascinated him, and when it came time to put away the nursery furniture, a wise mother decided to let her son captain his ship through childhood. So she planned a room for him in which his imagination could develop and where he could play in a world that was all his own.

The room is a happy place and a magic place, where the atmosphere of cool sea breezes and salty air lull the small sailor to sleep. Nothing is overdone, for the mother realizes that the sea is a fascinating study for project work, and that it opens a field of study that covers the entire world, not only in marine activities but in the history of other lands, in music and in literature. The Chinese have a saying that one picture is worth a thousand words, and the pictures in this little room, although appropriate in design, teach a lesson linked with the sea and yet with a different prospectus. There is one, for example, an old cross-stitched sampler of a glamorous and romantic old clipper ship, and underneath are the words—

A book is a ship of fancy
That carries you far away.

Although this room carries out every detail, the furniture is very simple and sturdy, being a combination of imitation ship timber, the original light brown color being left on the bureau and desk top, and on the seat of the chair. The rest of the pieces are white with trimmings in blue and red, to represent the water, and flags and anchors. On the floor is a hooked rug from Provincetown, with a lovely old clipper ship done in soft blues and browns with touches of white. The walls of the room are done a very pale blue to resemble the sky, a point that any child would appreciate, for children all love to be out in the open. Inasmuch as this particular room faced south and east, it was not necessary to introduce any artificial semblance of sunlight through the use of the color yellow.

The floor was treated like a regular wooden deck floor, and left bare save for the hooked rug next to the bed. The other accessories include a clock resembling a steering wheel, a most adventurous looking treasure chest, an interesting lamp of pewter with polished bronze steering wheel mahogany handles and a shade of true salt flavor. Book ends and a boat for a door stop add atmosphere to this good ship "Home," where I feel certain "eight bells" and "all is well" is the happy cry of the very happy little captain.

Anyone can decorate a room in a hit-or-miss fashion, but this mother has given thought to a very special little boy, and has achieved for him a room that is as different as it is interesting. There is nothing elaborate in the room, nothing impracticable or unsuited to the simplicity of a child's thought. But rather is it a harmonious surrounding that will make for a development in character and, certainly, for a thoroughly happy child.

JANET PAGTER JOHL.

The Mirror.

Fish for Variety

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FISH, even the lowly haddock and cod, can be cooked and served so attractively that even the family will not recognize it as an economical dish which mother is working in during the week's menu. A little research work among the many cook books available will reveal many, many ways to vary cooking and serving fish. And, too, some of the fish companies are now distributing to the stores with which they do business pamphlets containing attractive ways to serve and prepare their products.

Haddock can be boiled, baked, broiled, or served en casserole, and with slight variations the family will hardly recognize that they are being served one of the lowest priced fish on the market. Planked haddock garnished with cucumbers which have been marinated in French dressing in the refrigerator, with either stuffed tomatoes, or plain baked, or even raw tomatoes, add considerably to the eye enticing qualities of fish if attractively arranged.

To serve in this way, split haddock of any desired size after it has been properly cleaned, making sure not to break the skin. Wipe with a damp cloth and lay on a buttered plank which has been previously heated. Butter fish and season with salt and pepper. Cook 15 minutes in a very hot oven (450 degrees Fahrenheit), then reduce heat to 350 degrees Fahrenheit. If baked tomatoes are to be served, wash and cut into halves well ripened ones and arrange around fish before placing plank in the oven. Stuffed tomatoes may be substituted if desired. Continue cooking allowing 10 minutes for each pound of fish. Just before serving arrange cucumbers alternately with tomatoes Slices of lemon may also grace the plank for those desiring it.

To vary this, the fish can be stuffed with any favorite dressing. If a stuffing is used be sure to wrap the fish in a cheesecloth to prevent the stuffing from oozing out during the cooking. Remove cheesecloth 15 minutes before fish is done and place the plank under the broiler to brown fish before serving.

The tomatoes may be stuffed with the following after the tops have been cut off and the centers scooped out. Salt cavities and invert while the ingredients are being prepared. This amount will fill six tomatoes.

Combine
1 cup dry bread crumbs
½ teaspoon salt
Pepper
1 teaspoon onion juice
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
2 tablespoons melted butter.

Fill cavities with dressing. Rice or cooked cereals can be substituted for bread crumbs, if desired.

Place tomatoes around fish on plank and bake. Just before serving cut a design out of raw green pepper and decorate the top. Olives may be used if preferred.

Haddock With Lemon Butter

Plunge
1½ pounds haddock into boiling water to which salt and a little vinegar has been added. Let stand 5 minutes, add enough cold water to reduce temperature quickly. Simmer until fish is tender. Allow 10 minutes to the pound, according to thickness of fish. Bone and serve with

Lemon Butter Sauce

Melt
2 tablespoons butter and blend with
2 tablespoons flour to which add
1 cup cold water. Stir over fire until mixture thickens. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Add
2 tablespoons lemon juice and
1 teaspoon butter just before serving.

Baked Cod With Tomato Sauce

Place
2 thin slices of pork
½ onion (thinly sliced)
in bottom of pyrex baking dish. Arrange
2 pounds sliced cod in dish and season to taste. Sprinkle
2 tablespoonfuls flour over fish.
Lay
2 more slices pork
½ onion (thinly sliced)
over fish. Pour into baking dish hot water to depth of one-half inch. Bake 35 minutes in 400 degree F. oven. Pour
1 small can tomato soup
over fish and continue cooking for 10 minutes longer.

Housing Manager

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

A new field may open up for women—"keeping house" for hundreds of families at one time in the kind of model housing projects contemplated in the New Deal housing program. It calls for a number of qualifications. In addition to viewing "housekeeping" on a big, broad scale, it also requires some knowledge of real estate management, social work, community leadership, and politics, but according to Mr. Charles S. Ascher, director of the National Association of Housing Officials, is a corking good job for women to prepare themselves for.

"Our New Dealers are not interested merely in building a sanitary dwelling on the site of an unsanitary one," Mr. Ascher said. "They picture an adequate mode of life, as well as a sound place to live. They are thinking of comprehensively replanned neighborhoods, in which community facilities are to be an essential part of the scheme. These joint services will include central laundries, cooperative groceries, pre-school child activities, playgrounds, adult education, athletics and libraries.

"Any large-scale housing project will have to have on its staff some one able to organize and manage these community activities in addition to keeping down the coal bills and renting the apartments. This person can well be a woman."

When rents fall behind, the housing manager, instead of merely sending a few notices and then calling the sheriff, will have to turn social worker, find out what is wrong and how it can be remedied, Mr. Ascher pointed out. Another of the duties, he said, will doubtless be to handle the ward politicians who want special favors for their supporters. Hence the building manager must also be a kind of political "wisebird," he said.

"This vocation of housing management is a new one for women in the United States," he added. "Social or welfare experience and some knowledge of real estate are probably necessary as a background. But the job should interest women who have been in business, social work or community work." Mr. Ascher discussed the possibilities of this career, urging women to prepare for it, in the bulletin of the Public Administration Clearing House, issued recently.

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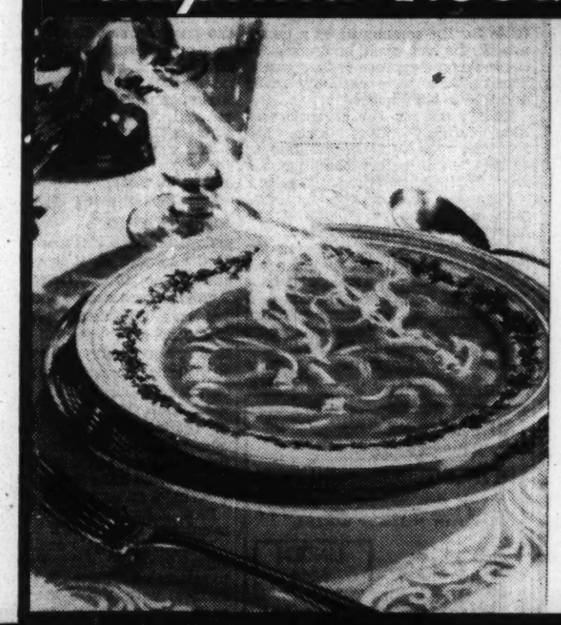

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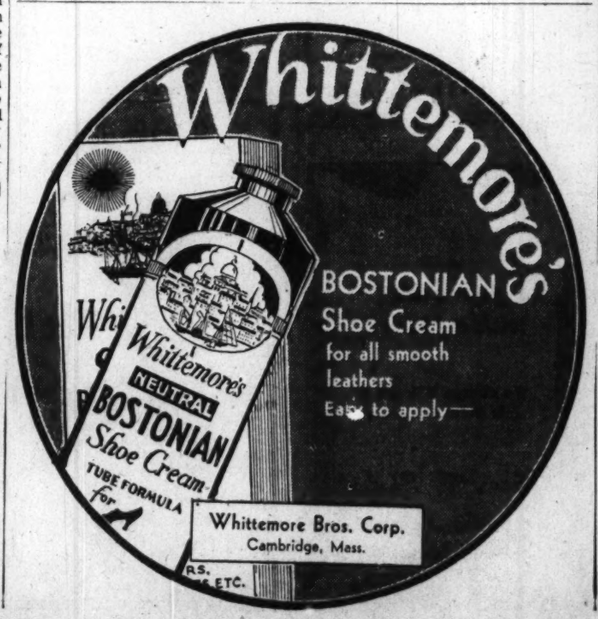

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Are You Intermediate Type?

If So, You May Dress for Many Different Effects

How to Look Your Best—9

By **Ruth Kimball Denmead**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAVE spoken of the brunette, known as the type of warm coloring, and the blonde, known as the type of cool coloring. Now we speak of the type that has both qualities. America is such a melting pot that, as a result of many mixtures of nationality, we have what we might call the intermediate type.

Isn't it lovely since they are in the majority that they are the easiest type to dress becomingly?

Whether you tend to the warm or the cool type does not depend so much on your hair or eyes as on your skin. The hair is usually one of the various shades of brown and your eyes may be blue, hazel, gray, or green. It usually depends upon which type you prefer to resemble and the colors you wish to use to accentuate that point. You may wear warm colors one day and resemble the brunette; cool colors the next, and have the gentlemen feeling you are next thing to a blonde. Whichever you wear you must always remember you will look the best in the moderate color.

The flaming colors are too strong for you, making you look faded, while the cool colors of strong tones are not good for you either. Never let colors dominate your coloring—always dominate them. For example, a vivid red, which is suitable only for the vivid brunette, is very poor for the intermediate type. It will pale all of her coloring by comparison. Hair, skin, and eyes—all will fade by the contrast. Small touches of red or the soft grayed tones, the rose shades or darker wines are much better.

Test Your Shades of Blue

Vivid blue is another poor color for you. Most people with blue or gray eyes think they can wear blue. They can, but they must watch the skin and eyes, or it will fade the eyes and make the skin look yellow. Sometimes if the hair has what is known as a great deal of life, blue will benefit it. It will look well, too, if you have high color, and your skin will stand up under it—that is, if you do not mind your eyes looking faded. The pale skin should never try it. Touches of it in the pattern dress, if the splashes are not too many or too large, or touches on a plain color, should suffice.

The hair may be reddish-blonde or you wear will influence its color greatly. Tans and neutrals are very bad unless one uses the colorful neutrals, such as rosy beiges and grays of lesser value than the hair.

You must decide which makes you the most attractive—to stimulate the blue, green, or gray in your eyes. You may find one color decidedly the best. Use the blues, blue-greens, or greens.

If your eyes are hazel and you want them to look more brown they can be made deeper or paler by the shades worn in contrast, such as the golds, olives, yellow-browns and greens. But always use the soft tones, no matter what the color. You can use these colors either as a foundation color or as a vivid touch. Then they may be a trifle stronger.

If you use makeup, you must decide the rouge, powder, and lipstick by the basic coloring of the skin and coloring. Sometimes the skin may have the olive tint of the brunette—then use the makeup for a brunette. Many of the intermediate type tan enough in the summer so they are quite decidedly of the brunette coloring. Perhaps you are one of these. Use deeper tones than the blonde. Some skins of this type are changeable enough so that you can change your rouge with the coloring of your costume. It gives you much more scope in dressing to be able to wear such a variety of colors.

Here Is Cautionary Advice

All this can prove interesting, but unless you have considerable money to spend you may find yourself a hodgepodge. It is better to limit yourself to one or two colors each season and have everything match.

Being a well-dressed woman is not just having a number of clothes or plenty to spend. It is correct planning. You should plan definitely your clothes for the year. Plan your color scheme. Then when you see a good-looking item that attracts you, you can immediately decide whether it is a good buy for what you have or will be the correct color for what you intend to buy. In that way you can assemble a more complete outfit because you are not hurried.

Soft blue-green—not too light or bright—soft gray-blues, and greens are excellent for the intermediate type. Violet, red-violet, and dark wine tones are also good, especially if the skin has considerable color of the blue-rose shade. Rose and coral shades are good as well as peach and flesh. Browns are all right, but you must choose them according to your hair. Black is good if it is lustrous or used with a combination. Two-toned combinations are good for this type, especially if the skin is fair and the hair is dark. Blue-grays or warm grays are good, with colors, but avoid combining them with black. Pale yellow or orange will suit you if you are more of the Irish type; white, cream, and ivory are unusually good unless the skin has too much yellow.

If you use a complete costume of one hue be absolutely sure that everything is of exactly the same hue; and certainly be sure that it is your correct color. Usually you will find a dash of another color, either harmonizing or complementary makes a more interesting outfit.

Always See It by Daylight

Colors for day-time wear must be chosen much more carefully than for evening wear, because daylight is so much more trying to the complexion. Always go to the light before going out to see your make-up. In the evening always make-up under a bright light and be sure to see the color of your evening dress by lamplight—it may appear quite different than by daylight.

The women who are of this type, with good skins, eyes not too light, have fewer probems than those who are of the brunette or bonde type.

Perhaps you are an intermediate with the distinctive combination of brown eyes, fair hair and skin. We see so few people of this type that I am afraid we do not give them the beauty value they deserve. They have the choice of accenting their blonde hair and skin or their brunette eyes, which should make dressing more interesting. Golden tans and browns are flattering to the eyes and are lovely with hair and skin, if correct values are chosen. Do not dim the yellow of the hair and spoil the effect of the unusual coloring. Greens in many shades are flattering to both hair and eyes. Some shades of blue will be good, but can only be chosen by trying the effect. Pale yellows—with lower value than the hair, will be becoming—especially with a dark accent in blue-green or brown. Many of the violet and violet-red shades or dark wines are good. Black and off-white colors are wearable when well chosen or with contrasting effects with warmer colors. Stay away from vivid colors. Usually this type can wear rouge with either orange or violet base—depending on colors of the costume. By your colors, stimulate the unusual combination you possess and make an asset of it. But always remember the basic rule, that colors should not be more forceful than the personality.

This series is running on Wednesdays.

Pineapple Penuche

3 cups granulated sugar
1 cup brown sugar
1 teaspoon cornstarch
1 cup crushed pineapple (drained, but not pressed)
½ cup milk
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons marshmallow
1 cup broken nut meats

One of the tiny (8 oz.) cans is just right for this recipe.

Mix well the sugar, cornstarch, drained pineapple and milk before putting over the fire. Cook slowly until a little of the mixture when dropped into cold water will form a soft ball. After removing from the fire, add the butter. Beat into the mixture the marshmallow and add the nuts just before turning into the buttered pans. Using eight-inch, square pans, this recipe makes two pans of candy. You will find this candy very popular—with a new and different flavor.

By Ewing Galloway

Young English Woman Who Is Studying Farming. As She Poses for Her Photograph, However, She Is Taking a Moment of Holiday to Share Her Fun in a Wheelbarrow Full of Baby Chicks.

At Work on the Land

Miss Collett Talks of Women in Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Grinstead, Eng.

STATISTICS show that the number of women employed in agricultural work in Great Britain totals just under 90,000, 71 per cent of whom are regular workers, the remainder being women concerned with seasonal jobs such as potato lifting or hop picking. Perhaps one woman whose post is more outstanding than the rest is Miss Ruby Collett, whose career has been sufficiently varied and pictorial to excite the admiration of all interested in women's achievement. Miss Collett for the last six and a half years has held a unique position as Inspector under the Ministry of Agriculture. During the war one or two women did a certain amount of inspection work, but Miss Collett was the first woman to be appointed to her particular class of work, and her feminine colleagues are few; two other women are now inspecting agricultural institutions, etc., but posts such as Miss Collett's, though nominally open to both sexes, have traditionally been given to men.

Miss Collett's achievement was the result of hard work and wide experience. After leaving school, she went to Reading University for a year, and left after having taken a certificate in horticulture. Two and a half years' study and practical work in the Royal Botanical Gardens in Edinburgh brought her wider knowledge and a further certificate. Later, while gardening during the daytime, at nights she managed to take a Royal Horticultural Society's certificate, and then a national diploma in horticulture, this latter being for practical as well as theoretical work. Besides all this, Miss Collett worked for a year in private gardens in Cambridgeshire, undertook jobbing gardening in a Red Cross Hospital toward the end of the war, for two years managed the gardens of a large engineering college in the Midlands, and spent a year on a plant and shrub farm in Truro, Cornwall, thus getting almost as much climatic variety as is possible in these islands.

"Hard work?" questioned Miss Collett, "Well, yes, rather. For instance, at Edinburgh we worked in the gardens from 6 a. m. until 5 p. m. in the summer, and had lectures from 6 p. m. until 8 p. m. four times a week. Every three weeks we worked on Sundays, and in the winter we worked in the gardens as many hours as daylight allowed. All that is over now, and it was well worth while, both for the experience and for the interesting work I have had since, partly because of it.

"My work now? Well, it is very varied and brings me into touch with many people. It takes me to agricultural shows and enables me to meet all the people who matter in the horticultural world."

Miss Collett mentioned her recent efforts in Kent, where she was engaged in a campaign against the Colorado beetle, an unwelcome import from northern France. She has done marketing work, for example, in trying to raise the standard of packed produce under the National Mark scheme. Sometimes she has spent days at docks inspecting imported plants to see that they were disease-free; sometimes she has inspected plants to be exported, or been called upon to set the seal of quality upon, for instance, strawberry plants. She is in touch with many women who are working on the land and considers horticulture a promising career.

"Naturally," she says, "I think that work connected with the land the only work worth doing. In the future there should be more openings for educated women—if only there were less so-called 'economy.' There is a great deal of work of a teaching and advisory nature waiting to be done. At present, however, I believe that only three women are doing county advisory work, and they are chiefly occupied with school gardens and women's institutes. Now that gardening is a recognized subject in many schools, there are many openings there, and I advise girls to combine gardening with biology, for there is a demand for teachers of biology. Working in other people's gardens is not well paid, but there are distinct possibilities for a girl who does jobbing gardening and has a small nursery upon which to draw for seedlings.

"Landscape gardening offers scope for women. One I know at Woking is making a great success of designing gardens. She will even take just one border for a customer and lay it out. The same woman is very busy looking after, and generally supervising, the allotments of the unemployed in that area. Numerous girls are running successful market gardens, poultry farms and so on, and many make a good living out of farming, although this is more difficult for them, and the present time is a difficult one for making a start. A sideline occupying a number of girls and women is demonstrating to growers' packers the best way to prepare their goods for sale. This work, which is done at women's institutes and agricultural shows, is preceded by a packing course under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture."

"What about research work?" I asked. "Are there many girls or women doing well as research workers?"

"Yes, often girls work as recorders at research stations, but unless they gain promotion these jobs are not very lucrative, for though the work demands accuracy it is easy, consisting, for example, of recording growth, counting apples per tree, and so on, when experiments are being carried out. A very interesting post I was told of recently is that of a well qualified girl who acts as research officer on a grower's estate, and this is a line of work which should offer great opportunities in the future. The work in this particular case is to attend to the propagating and roguing of stocks, to watch for diseases and pests, etc., directing the necessary precautions and control measures. It seems to me that an employer could easily save hundreds of pounds by having someone in his employment who knows enough to do work of this precautionary kind, and there are always experiments for future guidance which a research worker of this kind would have time to make."

Inexpensive Dinners for One

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I LOVE to prepare my own dinners," remarked a business woman, "but when one is alone it is much less expensive to eat out."

"What you say could be true only in case one did no planning," insisted a friend. Then she added, "Tell me about some of the dinners you have had at home recently."

The business woman described several dinners in detail, giving the cost of the food used. The meals had been largely composed of salads made from expensive fruits or fish; high-priced meats, chops, steaks, and tenderloins had been purchased in small quantities, and rich pastries or frozen dainties had been used for desserts.

"It is just as I thought," continued the friend. "You have bought, each day, what tempted you, giving little thought to the expense. You have modern conveniences for storing food, and by doing some careful planning you can easily have wholesome, satisfying meals with very little expense."

An hour or so, one day each week, devoted to planning and marketing will be all the time necessary except that actually used in preparation of food. If all staple groceries and vegetables are purchased at that time both time and money will be used to the best advantage. Potatoes, cabbage, head lettuce, dry onions, carrots, and celery provide a well-balanced supply of vegetables for a week. Most of these may be bought in sufficiently large quantities to last several weeks. Two medium-sized cans of fruit, or an equal quantity of fresh fruit will supply sweet salads and several desserts, enough to provide the necessary sweets for an entire week, especially if the cookie jar is kept filled with sweet wafers and cookies.

One pound of ground beef which may be bought for about 25 cents will furnish the basis for four appetizing dinners.

Meal Number One

Mix one-fourth of the meat with enough flour to allow the formation of a firm flat meat cake about one-half inch thick. Broil this in a hot broiler, season with salt, pepper, a generous lump of butter and a little celery salt. Serve with a potato which has been boiled in the jacket until tender, and then crisped in the hot oven while the steak is broiling. Two halves of canned or fresh pear, on head lettuce, topped with chopped nuts and mayonnaise, and a sweet wafer, complete this simple meal.

Meal Number Two

Sear one-fourth of the meat in one tablespoon of butter. Mix one tablespoon of flour into the fat and add one cup of milk. Boil until the gravy thickens. Serve with mashed potatoes, cabbage slaw mixed with diced pears, and hot chocolate.

Meal Number Three

Mix one-fourth of the ground beef with one egg, and ¼ cup of bread crumbs. Form into patties; brown on both sides and add two onions diced. Cover and cook until the onions are tender. A good salad for this meal is made from a combination of shredded cabbage, carrots, green pepper, and celery, mixed with mayonnaise. Diced pears, chopped marshmallows, and nuts, chilled in a small quantity of pear juice and served with whipped cream make this meal well-balanced and satisfying.

Meal Number Four

Brown one-fourth of the ground beef in one tablespoon of butter. Add one diced carrot, one tablespoon of diced celery, one diced potato, and one tablespoon of diced onion. Season and cook slowly until the vegetables are tender. Serve with hot toast and some good fresh fruit.

The price of these dinners will average about 20 cents each.

Australian Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

In 11 years, the membership of the Country Women's Association has grown to 5000, according to Mrs. Hubert Fairfax, liason officer for Australia. The aim of the association is to help its members to enjoy life, particularly with holidays, and to help the community in general.

"Western Australia has now 106 branches and I was greatly impressed with the enthusiasm of members—all true bush women—who attended the conference of the Western Australian branch," Mrs. Fairfax told South Australian members. "The new branch at Alice Springs in Central Australia is doing excellent work already and we have a branch as far away as Thursday Island, off the coast of Northern Australia. Queensland branches have just completed a splendid scheme of giving holidays to 300 women wherever they wished to have them.

"The members at Thursday Island lead strenuous lives and help is difficult to obtain and it is a trying climate. Yet they have had the spirit to build themselves a holiday camp on the other side of the island so that they at least enjoy a change from one part of the island to the other."

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Ask your dealer to show you Wallhide in both the "flat" satin finish now so popular for walls and ceilings, and in semi-gloss that is usually preferred for bathrooms and kitchens. All are washable. Also ask about Waterspar Quick-drying Enamel that brings One-day Painting to woodwork and furniture. Waterspar comes in 18 rich colors created to harmonize perfectly with Wallhide. Mail the coupon now for the two free Interior Decorators Color Guides that show you how to select colors artistically.

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Nick Altrock's Clowning a Help To Diamond Game

Veteran Washington Coach and Comedian Tells of Long Career

By **Edwin M. Rumill**

The place—Yankee Stadium, New York. The time—in July of 1933. The scene—a major league baseball game between the Yankees and Washington Senators. The characters—Nick Altrock, coach and comedian of the Washington club, and a spectator.

"Hey, Nick!"

No answer.

"Hey, Nick!!"

Still no answer.

"Hey, Nick, can you hear me?"

Altrock turned and faced the grand stand. "What do you want?"

"About 800 fans up here want you to pin back your ears so they can see the ball game!"

Nick Altrock is accepted in major league baseball circles as a capable coach, a comedian and a once-great pitcher. As a pitcher he was a left-hander of rare ability. It was mostly through his remarkable work in the World Series of 1906 that the Hitless Wonders—as the Chicago White Sox of that year were called—were enabled to defeat the highly-touted Cubs of the same city. As a coach he is one of the best; any American League player or manager will tell you that. And as a baseball comedian he is in a class by himself.

Started in Kansas City

A close student of the game for a number of years, I have often wondered when Altrock began this comedy business and where the idea came from. Recently he solved these problems when he said: "The idea of becoming a baseball comedian first came to me back in 1912 when I was with the Kansas City club. One evening I took myself to the movies. On the program was a comedian who went through a mock boxing match, a stunt he did alone. I liked it so well that I tried it myself out at the Kansas City park the next day. The act sent the fans into an uproar. They kept calling for more. I continued the following day.

"During the latter part of the 1912 season I was sent to Washington. Germany Schaefer was with the club at that time, and he and I teamed up in a comedy act. Schaefer took the part of referee in my one-man boxing and wrestling bouts. They immediately made a "hit" with the American League crowd, so we continued. Naturally, as other ideas came to me I tried them. Carl Sawyer, another former Washington player, teamed up with me at times during the early years of my career."

Enough stories to fill a book have been told about this popular veteran. There was the time, many years ago, when he nearly broke up a ball game in Boston by chasing a butterfly all over the infield. One of his favorite stunts was climbing up the wire screen in front of the grand stand at Fenway Park. They stopped him from doing that; probably for his own good.

A Ready Wit

Altrock has always been famous for his ready wit. He recalled an incident that occurred several years ago in St. Louis.

"Early in the game," explained Altrock, "someone hit a foul ball into one of the front row boxes. A man who was sitting there with a lady, picked up the ball and put it into his pocket. I walked over to the box and asked him for the ball. He did not answer. I asked him again and this time reminded him that it was the property of the St. Louis ball club and that he had no right to keep it. By this time everybody in the park was watching us.

"When he did not pay any attention to me the second time, it gave me an idea. In a loud voice I asked him if he wanted the lady to know that he was a thief, 'because that's what you are if you don't give me that ball,' I told him. He instantly tossed me the ball and a broad grin broke out on his face; and as I started to walk away from the box the crowd booed something terrible.

Boos Turn to Cheers

"At once I turned around and said, still in a loud voice, 'Mister, would you like to have this ball?' Of course he answered yes; and when I handed it to him and turned and walked toward the dugout, the crowd nearly brought down the roof with cheers."

It has been proved that this clowning and funmaking on the baseball field is an asset to the game. About 20 years ago Altrock was clowning before a game in Cleveland and the opposing manager complained to Ban Johnson, who was president of the American League, insisting that Altrock's "foolishness" interfered with the progress of the game.

A few days later when the Washington club went to Chicago, President Johnson asked Altrock to repeat what he did in Cleveland. The comedian did; and after he (Altrock) had finished, the executive said that he believed it was an asset to the game.

Some of Altrock's acts require considerable skill. His clowning around first base is an art. The "trick" ways he catches a ball, and throws it also, are backed by years of experience on the sun-baked diamonds of the country.

So if you enjoy rare entertainment, go out to Fenway Park early some afternoon when the Washington team is here, and watch Altrock and his present co-partner, Al Schacht. "Old Nick" has slowed up a lot, but he is still a one-man show.

Great as Pitcher, Coach, Comedian

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Nick Altrock, Washington American League Baseball Club

Ralph Birkofer Stops Onrush Of First-Place Cubs

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	10	3	.769
New York	9	3	.750
Pittsburgh	6	5	.545
Boston	6	6	.500
Brooklyn	5	7	.417
St. Louis	5	7	.417
Philadelphia	4	8	.333
Cincinnati	3	9	.250

Results May 1

Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 1.
New York 10, Brooklyn 9.
Philadelphia 11, Boston 6.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2 (11 innings).

A rookie left-handed pitcher by the name of Ralph Birkofer, who wears the uniform of the Pittsburgh Pirates, held the stop sign up in front of the Chicago Cubs yesterday in a National League baseball game at Forbes Field, Pittsburgh. Birkofer beat the Cubs, 4 to 1, and enabled the Bucs to take third place in the standing. The Cubs still hold first place and this morning have a record of 10 victories against three defeats.

Birkofer yielded only five hits and had a shutout until a double by Jurges and a single by English let in a Chicago run in the eighth inning. The left-hander's control was good, as he gave only one base on balls. The Pirates made nine hits, with the lower half of the batting order doing most of the work. Birkofer helped himself to two hits and drove in two runs. Harry Lavagetto, another rookie, who is playing second base, had a perfect day at bat—three out of three, with two of them doubles.

The New York Giants moved to within one-half game of the first-place Cubs yesterday by making it two straight over the Brooklyn Dodgers at the Polo Grounds. The final score was 10 to 9. Mostly because of two homers by George Watkins and another by Manager Bill Terry, the Giants had a 10-to-3 lead going into the seventh inning. Joe Bowman, former Pacific Coast League star who started pitching for the world champions, left the game in the sixth for a pinch hitter, and Adolfo Luque, who relieved, was batted hard. Carl Hubbell was finally called in to stop the Dodgers and he did so just in time.

Both teams were unsteady in the field. The Dodgers helped the Giants in their scoring by making five errors. The Giants themselves committed four.

Two home runs by Jimmy Collins were the leading factors in a St. Louis Cardinal 3-to-2 triumph over the Cincinnati Reds yesterday afternoon at Sportsman's Park. By winning, Frankie Frisch's Cards went into a tie with the Dodgers for fifth place in the standing.

Silas Johnson pitched eight innings of brilliant baseball for the Reds, but saw the game slip away from him in the ninth inning when Collins hit his first homer. The Reds put across a run in their half of the eleventh, but another Collins homer and a timely hit by Delancey that scored Whitehead, gave the Cardinals the game. Pepper Martin led the St. Louis attack with a double and three singles.

The Phillies slapped the offerings of Fred Frankhouse and Leo Mangum all over Baker Field yesterday and handed the Boston Braves an 11-to-6 beating. They collected 12 hits and scored all of their runs while those two Warriors were pitching in the first six innings, but could not do much of anything against right-handed Bobby Brown, who followed Mangum to the box. Mansen went the route for the Phils, but probably would not have except for the lead his mates piled up. Ethan Allen continued his sensational batting, getting a homer and two singles and driving in three runs. The scores by innings:

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	x	4	9	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	0

Batteries—Birkofer and Grace; Root, Tinning, Nelson and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Root. Umpires—Barr and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 34m.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	2	6	0	1	1	0	0	x	10	9	4
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	2	9	15	5

Batteries—Bowman, Luque, Hubbell and Mancuso; Leonard, Page, Herring, Carroll and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Bowman. Losing pitcher—Leonard. Umpires—Moran and Quigley. Time—2h. 24m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	11	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	2

Batteries—Hallahan, Haines, Grimes and Davis, Delancey; Si Johnson, Brennan and O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Grimes. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Stewart and Klem. Time—2h. 57m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	x	11	13	1
Boston	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	6	11	3

Batteries—Hansen and Todd; Frankhouse, Mangum, Brown and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Frankhouse. Umpires—Stark and Rigler. Time—2h.

Barabas Leads Lions To Victory Over Penn

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League Standing

Team—	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cornell	3	1	.750
Yale	2	1	.667
Pennsylvania	2	2	.500
Harvard	1	1	.500
Columbia	2	4	.333
Dartmouth	0	1	.000

Result May 1

Columbia 4, Pennsylvania 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 2—Alfred J. Barabas, center fielder, led the Columbia varsity baseball team to a 4-to-3 Eastern Intercollegiate League victory over Pennsylvania here yesterday afternoon, the Lions' second triumph since the opening of the League season. Barabas hit a triple and homer, driving in three runs.

Donald S. Kellett hit two home runs for Penn, but unfortunately the bases were empty each time.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—	4	7	1
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—	3	7	1

Batteries—DeBettencourt and Brominski; Barton, Harrington, Sked and Lynch. Losing pitcher—Barton. Umpires—Livingston and Wasrfer. Time—1h. 40m.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	10	3	.769
Indianapolis	7	5	.583
Toledo	6	5	.545
Louisville	6	6	.500
Kansas City	6	7	.462
Milwaukee	5	7	.417
Columbus	4	7	.364
St. Paul	4	8	.333

Results May 1

Toledo 3, Columbus 2.
Indianapolis 8, Louisville 2.
Kansas City 8, Milwaukee 4.
Minneapolis 10, St. Paul 4.

Buffalo Bowlers Lead

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 2 (AP)—Two Buffalo men went into first place in the doubles event of the state bowling tournament last night when Werner Buckley and Ed Seibert rolled 1319. The Utica delegation, only downstaters competing, failed to register high scores. Double scores were: Coughlin and Tunison, 988; Harrington and Stokes, 965; Gerlin and Fovel, 1099. Singles scores: Harrington, 437; Stokes, 503; Coughlin, 514; Tunison, 493; Gerling, 508, Fovel, 482.

President Plans To See a Cup Race

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., May 2

GOV. THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, returning yesterday from Washington, announced that he had been assured by President Roosevelt that the President will attend at least one of the international yacht races at Newport in September.

The President's statement, Governor Green said, was in reply to an invitation extended him by the Governor to come to Rhode Island for the America's Cup races. The President probably would make the trip on a naval vessel, the Governor was told.

United States And British Fencers Tie in First Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—United States and Great Britain broke even in the first round of the international fencing contest for the Col. Robert M. Thompson Trophy yesterday evening at New York A. C., when the 16 foils bouts were contested, with eight victories for each. As each victory counted two points, the score was 16 to 16.

Maj. A. D. Pearce, leader of the invaders, made the best record, with four victories, while Warren A. Dow, losing only to Pearce, was next. Joseph L. Levis, captain of the United States team, was present, but unable to fence, and William J. Block was replaced by Frank S. Righeimer from Chicago.

The committee announced that the total points in all weapons will determine the final result, instead of the three-weapon results, as previously stated. This leaves the result in doubt until the final sabre bouts at Biltmore Hotel tomorrow night.

The British foils team was composed of A. D. Pearce, foils champion in 1927; G. V. Helt, foils finalist; R. F. Tredgold, Ridley Martin Cup winner in 1923; and A. G. Pilbrow, sabre champion in 1932, and winner of Doyne Cup in 1933.

The Americans were Hugh Alessandroni, national champion; Frank S Righeimer, former national champion; Warren A. Dow, finalist in the 1933 championship, and Arthur J. Fregosi, national junior champion.

The directors were Harold Van Buskirk, Fencers Club, Leo Nunes, and Leon M. Schoonmaker, for the United States and the Hon. Ian D. Campbell-Gray and C. L. de Beaumont for Great Britain. The summary:

A. D. Pearce, Great Britain, defeated Alessandroni 5—4, Righeimer 5—3, Dow 5—4, Fregosi 5—3.

G. V. Helt, Great Britain, defeated Righeimer 5—4, Fregosi 5—3.

R. F. Tredgold, Great Britain, defeated Alessandroni 5—4, Righeimer 5—3.

A. G. Pilbrow, Great Britain, lost all bouts.

Hugh Alessandroni, United States, defeated Helt 5—3, Pilbrow 5—4.

Frank S. Righeimer, United States, defeated Pilbrow 5—4.

Warren A. Dow, United States, defeated Helt 5—4, Tredgold 5—2, Pilbrow 5—3.

Arthur S. Fregosi, United States, defeated Tredgold 5—2, Pilbrow 5—3.

Guilford Enters British Amateur

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—In addition to the nine members of the United States Walker Cup team, four other Americans are entered for the British amateur golf championship which opens at Prestwick, May 21. They are Jesse P. Guilford of Boston, A. W. Breault o. Detroit, P. A. Hamilton of New York and R. C. Van Arsdale of Boston. Guilford, United States amateur titleholder in 1921 and known as the "Boston siege gun" because of his tremendous drives, drew R. A. Howell of Willingdon, as his first-round opponent. Breault drew S. Hamilton Gibbs, of Longniddry, Hamilton was paired against S. J. Chesterton of the Royal Mid-Surrey and Van Arsdale against A. J. Beech of Worplesdon.

Guilford is entered from Woodland, Breault from Grosse Ile, Hamilton from the National Golf Links and Van Arsdale from Charles River.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	9	5	.643
Memphis	8	6	.571
Chattanooga	6	6	.545
Birmingham	8	7	.533
Nashville	6	6	.500
Atlanta	5	6	.455
Knoxville	5	8	.385
Little Rock	5	9	.357

Results May 1

New Orleans 5, Atlanta 4.
Birmingham 9, Nashville 5.
Little Rock 6, Chattanooga 4.
Memphis 6, Knoxville 4.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	8	3	.727
Toronto	6	3	.667
Syracuse	6	3	.667
Newark	9	5	.643
Albany	4	5	.444
Montreal	5	7	.417
Baltimore	4	8	.333
Buffalo	2	10	.167

Results May 1

Newark 11, Montreal 3.
Syracuse 7, Buffalo 6 (10 innings).
Only games scheduled.

Alekhine Wins Fourth

STUTTGART, Ger., May 2 (AP)—Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris scored his fourth victory yesterday in his match for the world chess championship with E. D. Bogoljubow of Triberg, Ger., the challenger. The contest was adjourned from Sunday and completed here yesterday after 62 moves. Bogoljubow has won one encounter and six have been drawn. The twelfth game will be played here today.

Woodbury Succeeds Michelet

HANOVER, N. H., May 2 (AP)—Stephen T. Woodbury '34 of Springfield, Mass., has been elected captain of the Dartmouth track team for the remainder of the season, the athletic council announced yesterday. He succeeds Robert H. Michelet of Washington, D. C., who passed on. Woodbury is co-holder with LeRoy Brown '23 of Dartmouth's high-jump record of 6ft. 5¼in.

Vines Beats Tilden Again

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 2 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines ran his string of victories over Bill Tilden to four straight last night as they resumed their series of professional tennis matches at the Coliseum here. The score was 3—6, 6—1, 6—2. After the feature match Vines teamed with Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., to down Tilden and Alfred Chapin, Springfield, Mass., 6—3, 6—4.

College Golf Result

Bowdoin 5, M. I. T. 1.

Final Soccer Trial Match

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—A final trial match for the United States soccer team which will compete in the world championship at Rome beginning May 24 will be played Friday evening at East Newark, N. J., with a picked squad of American League players as opponents it was announced yesterday. The team sails Saturday for Italy. Nineteen players are on the squad, which is built around the eight stars recruited from the national champion and runner-up teams, Stix, Baer and Fuller of St. Louis, and the Pawtucket Rangers, respectively. The game will begin at 5:30 p. m. (E. S. T.)

Another Sprint Regatta

LOS ANGELES, May 2 (AP)—The Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce, which sponsored a national intercollegiate sprint rowing regatta at the Olympic Marine Stadium last summer, announced plans today for a similar event next month. Inquiries have been mailed to Columbia, Yale, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Princeton and California. The event over the two-mile course was captured by a crew from Washington in a close race with the Yale eight.

Medalist Advances

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 2 (AP)—Robert A. Stranahan of Toledo, medalist, continued his winning brand of golf yesterday to defeat Alvin Dollins of Covington, Va., 5 and 4, in the first-round match play of the annual Old Dominion golf tournament. H. D. Sayre of Chicago defeated George M. Sidenberg Jr. of Greenwich, Conn., 7 and 5. William S. Meany Jr. of Greenwich, Conn., defeated Russell H. Dunham of Wilmington, 3 and 2.

New York Yankee Rally in Ninth Bests Senators

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	8	4	.667
Detroit	7	4	.636
Cleveland	6	4	.600
Boston	6	6	.500
Washington	6	7	.462
St. Louis	4	6	.400
Philadelphia	5	8	.385
Chicago	4	7	.364

Results May 1

New York 10, Washington 5.
Detroit 5, St. Louis 4.
Cleveland 12, Chicago 1.
Boston 7, Philadelphia 2.

A five-run rally in the ninth inning yesterday afternoon at Griffith Stadium gave the New York Yankees a 10-to-5 triumph over the Washington Senators in the American League baseball race. The victory enabled the Yanks to hold first place in the pennant struggle by the slim margin of half a game. The Senators dropped into fifth place, behind the Boston Red Sox.

Washington tied the score at 5-all by sending in a run in the eighth inning, but the Yankees opened up their attack in the first of the ninth and took the lead for good. A trio of triples by Don Heffner, George Uhle and Earl Combs, followed by a single by Frank Crosetti and a Babe Ruth double, accounted for the four runs. Most of the damage was done while Alvin Crowder and Bob Burke were pitching for the Nats. Lou Gehrig and Crosetti each batted in three runs for the Yanks. The former hit a homer.

Manager Gordon "Mickey" Cochrane of the Detroit Tigers shifted his lineup yesterday and the result was a 5-to-4 victory over the St. Louis Browns. Cochrane benched Goose Goslin and put Hank Greenberg, his big first baseman, in the clean-up position in the batting order. Greenberg hit a homer and figured in the scoring of three runs. Fred Marberry, who relieved Carl Fischer at the end of the seventh inning, was the winning pitcher.

Ed Wells, veteran left-hander, was pitching for the Browns when the Tigers scored their tying and winning runs in the eighth. Earl Clark, playing right field for the Browns, made three hits.

Henry Johnson, starting his first game for the Boston Red Sox this season, pitched masterful ball yesterday afternoon at Fenway Park, beating Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics by 7 to 2. Johnson pitched shutout ball for eight innings, but he eased up in the ninth and the Mackmen scored two runs. He struck out eight batters and was touched for only six hits, three of them coming in the final inning. Only one man reached third during the first eight innings. His mates pounded the ball, Moose Solters leading the attack with a single, double and triple. Walters hit a home run over the fence in left center.

Four home runs behind the five-hit pitching of Willis Hudlin yesterday at Chicago gave the Cleveland Indians a 12-to-1 decision over the White Sox. Hudlin was never in serious trouble, for his mates piled up an early lead off of the right-handed pitches of Milton Gaston. Joe Vosmik took first place among the individual batters of the American League by getting a homer, double and two singles in five trips to the plate. Averill, Hale and Knickerbocker also hit homers. Knickerbocker drove in four runs.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	—	10	14	1
Washington	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	5	15	1

Batteries—MacFayden, Smythe, Uhle and Dickey; Stewart, Crowder, Burke, Prim and Berg, Klumpp. Winning pitcher—Uhle. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—Dineen and Summers. Time—2h. 39m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	x	—	5	10	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—	4	8	1

Batteries—Fischer, Marberry and Cochrane; Hadley, Knott, Wells and Hemsley. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Wells. Umpires—Kolls, Hildebrand and Moriarty. Time—1h. 57m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	x	—	7	12	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2	6	3

Batteries—Johnson and Hinkle; Cain, Marcum, Matuzak and Berry, Hayes. Losing pitcher—Cain. Umpires—McGowan and Owens. Time—2h. 25m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	2	—	12	15	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	5	1

Batteries—Hudlin and Pytlak; Gaston, Pomorski, Stine, Lyons and Shea. Losing pitcher—Gaston. Umpires—Geisel and Ormsby. Time—1h. 55m.

Sporting Around the Hub

COLLEGE golfers are having their day at Oakley today. Between 100 and 200 representatives of nearly 20 New England colleges will battle for team and individual honors. Since post entries are being accepted, the number to compete is problematical. Play started at 8:30 o'clock this morning, and will continue through the day. At night a dinner will end festivities at 7 o'clock, and among the featured speakers will be Herbert Jaques, United States Golf Association president; Malcolm Farmer, athletic director at Yale, and Charles Cross, Massachusetts Golf Association president. Prizes will be given out during the dinner by Francis R. Boyd, Oakley president, and the low gross man will receive the Oakley New England Intercollegiate Trophy, donated by Frank W. Witcher, club member. There are five gold and five silver medals.

♣ ♣ ♣

Tickets for the dinner and reception at the Copley-Plaza tonight in honor of Tom Yawkey, president, and Eddie Collins, general manager of the Boston Red Sox, are said to have been sold out. According to present plans this affair should rival any ever held in this city.

♣ ♣ ♣

Harvard has taken a step toward curtailment of expenses with the order to close the Hemenway Gymnasium permamently on July 1. This is expected to save a large sum of money, for it is estimated that the cost of operating the gym reaches $11,000 a year, and the heat and light take $7000 alone. Of course the closing of the Hemenway Gym will burden the New Indoor Athletic Building on Holyoke Street more each day to accommodate those accustomed to using Hemenway.

♣ ♣ ♣

With one exception, the Boston Four-Ball League victories were by overwhelming scores yesterday. Woodland went into a tie with Wollaston for first place by swamping Oakley, 15 to 0. Charles River defeated Wellesley, 11 to 4, and the other scores were: Wollaston 10½, Commonwealth 4½; Winchester 11, Weston 4, and Brae Burn 7½, The Country Club 7½. Only 7½ points separate the first six teams in the league standing.

♣ ♣ ♣

The Newspaper Men's Golf Association met yesterday and the date for the opening tournament was set for May 8 at Norfolk. The regular officers were re-elected as follows: M. G. Clark of the Post, president; H. T. Claus of the Transcript, treasurer, and T. B. Forsythe, secretary.

♣ ♣ ♣

Boston University held its annual "Field Day" at Nickerson Field yesterday and more than 2000 watched the festivities, which included a 19-to-0 football victory of the Whites against the Blues, a Boston College baseball triumph over the B. U. nine, 15 to 4, a 3-to-0 Harvard jayvee lacrosse victory against the Terriers, a Boston varsity tennis victory of 5 to 4 over the Terriers, and a handicap university track meet.

♣ ♣ ♣

Loyal sons of Brown and distinguished guests in the realm of athletics will gather Friday evening at the Copley-Plaza Hotel to pay respects to the dean of athletic directors, Frederick W. Marvel. A gala program has been arranged under the direction of Edward R. Place '24, chairman of the committee, and H. Linus Travers '27, radio executive.

♣ ♣ ♣

The Boston sloop Yankee, which will take part in the trials for this year's America's Cup races against the British challenger, is scheduled to slide down the ways at Lawley's shipyard, Neponset, at high tide Thursday afternoon. She will be followed into the water by the Rainbow, being built for a New York syndicate, about May 18. The Weetamoe, owned by Frederick H. Prince of Boston, may not hit the water until June. The Yankee's mast will be stepped early next week. The tall stick will tower 157 feet above deck. If all goes according to schedule, the Yankee, with her recut sails, will make her first test run later this month. Charles Francis Adams will be her skipper.

College Golf Play For New Trophy Is On at Oakley C. C.

Play started this morning on the Oakley Country Club links, Watertown, in the first annual New England intercollegiate championship golf tournament for the handsome new trophy, donated by Frank W. Witcher of the Oakley club. Undergraduates from six New England colleges were on hand early, and it was expected that more colleges would have players in the championship before the last of the contestants had started out.

The competition is at 18 holes of medal play. The player who turns in the best gross card will receive a gold medal and hold the trophy for one year. There will also be two medals for the two lowest net cards in class A and the same in class B.

Among the best known of the early starters were Gilbert G. Sykes, captain of the Dartmouth varsity golf team; Melville F. Heath Jr., captain of the Harvard varsity team, and Robert C. Hunter Jr., Harvard, brother of Dorothy Hunter.

The colleges which had players who had started by 1 o'clock were: Harvard, Dartmouth, Bates, Tufts, Connecticut State and Norwich. The early cards follow:

Player and college	Grs	Hcp	Net
Chester T. Birch, Dartmouth	75	7	68
Stephen R. Ryder, Dartmouth	79	8	71
Paul T. Clifford, Bates	82	9	73
R. C. Hunter Jr., Harvard	80	7	73
J. H. Bartol, Harvard	88	14	74
Gilbert G. Sykes, Dartmouth	86	11	75
M. F. Heath Jr., Harvard	80	5	75
Guy S. Hayes, Harvard	83	7	76
Gerald M. Collins, Tufts	88	10	78
Mansfield Branigan, Harvard	86	8	78
H. F. Gillette, Harvard	89	10	79
W. P. Smith, Conn. State	92	12	80
J. N. Goodrich, Harvard	95	15	80
H. S. Whiteside, Harvard	95	15	80
Lincoln A. Palmer, Bates	100	15	85
J. M. Morrison, Dartmouth	97	12	85
Charles Van Ummersen, Tufts	No Card		
John W. Gross, Bates	No card		

College Baseball Results

Albright 6, Villanova 3.
Boston C. 15, Boston U. 4.
Chicago 7, Louisiana P. I. 6.
Clemson 5, Wofford 0.
Columbia 4, Pennsylvania 3.
Duke 7, Maryland 1.
E. Stroudsburg T. 14, Bucknell 7.
Illinois Normal 9, Illinois Wesleyan 4.
Michigan 13, Michigan State 3.
Newberry 11, Presbyterian 7.
North Carolina 9, N. C. State 7.
North Central 21, Aurora College 4.
Northeastern 4, New Hampshire 3.
St. Lawrence 2, Arnold 1.
Syracuse 6, Rochester 0.
Temple 5, Ursinus 4.
Wake Forest 4, Hampden Sydney 1.
Wash. and Lee 3, William and Mary 2.
Westchester 11, Delaware 3.

American Walker Cup Golfers Find Wind Real Hazard

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., May 2 (AP)—Between a biting wind sweeping the course and announcement of the pairings for the British amateur golf championship at Prestwick, May 21-26, the United States Walker Cup players yesterday found plenty to agitate them on their second day at St. Andrews.

The shock was felt all around the breakfast table when the morning papers revealed that eight of the nine members of the team had been drawn in the same half of the amateur with only Johnny Goodman, the open titleholder, by himself in the other.

Their concern over the Amateur was soon forgotten, however, when they got out on the course and the wind started doing things to their shots.

Whereas they were inclined to be disdainful of its hazards Monday, the wind awakened them to the real possibilities of St. Andrews when blowing hard. They came in from the workout well chastened.

Fischer, who clicked off a brilliant 72, one under par, Monday, was satisfied with his 80 yesterday. Goodman had a 76, Moreland a 78, George T. Dunlap Jr. a 77, Jack Westland 81, Lawson Little 75, Max Marston 80 and Chandler Egan 81.

It remained for Ouimet, who has no illusions about the terrifying old course, to lead his flock home with a 74.

The veteran team captain refused to be ruffled by the gales sweeping the ninth, tenth and eleventh holes, where most of the others came to grief.

England's County Cricket Under Way

LONDON, May 2 (Canadian Press)—England's county cricket season opens today with one game at Cardiff, where Glamorgan will play Kent.

In addition, four non-county games are scheduled. The touring Australians, who will play England in a test series this summer, will meet Worcestershire at Worcester. Surrey and the M. C. C. will open a game at Lord's.

At Cambridge Yorkshire will play Cambridge University. Gloucestershire and Oxford University will play at Oxford.

The first test match will start June 8 at Nottingham.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	23	6	.793
Missions	20	9	.690
San Francisco	17	11	.607
Hollywood	12	15	.444
Sacramento	12	16	.429
Oakland	11	18	.379
Seattle	10	19	.345
Portland	8	19	.296

Results May 1

Missions 6, Los Angeles 0.
San Francisco 9, Hollywood 4.
Portland 10, Seattle 6.
Sacramento 4, Oakland 0.

College Tennis Results

Brown 5, Boston 4.
New York 6, New Jersey S. T. 1.
Princeton 8, Virginia 1.

College Rugby Result

Yale 41, Long Island 0.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEAT

The Home Forum

Spring Poem

THIS, it should be explained, is really Miss Jane's story, and my telling it at all is rather absurd. For she could, I know, do this far better than I shall.

It came in this way. You will remember that Miss Jane is our poet, and that she sees, far better than the rest of us, the beauty and meaning of our quiet life in Jaalam. Her discoveries she weaves into small and daintily wrought stanzas, half timid sometimes, but with ever a quiet note of gayety about them; I see her verses now and then, and am always the happier for it. And in the library, the other day, Miss Jane showed me some of her latest. Outside the windows there was a thin drift of snow, folks went across the square clutching their coat collars; but, for all that, I knew that it was spring.

Not that they were spring poems exactly; they were about raindrops on the pane, about singing sands, and frozen moonlight. Miss Jane is not one of your poets who are stirred only by the first bluebird and silent through the rest of the year's pageant. Just as there are some of us who live forever in a raw and ruffling February east wind, and others with whom it is always gray November, with Miss Jane, I think, it is always spring, with new things coming up daily and ever a green promise ahead. So these were perhaps spring poems after all.

* * *

There was one, however, which stood out from the rest—a page and more of blank verse. One of the CWA workers had come to Miss Jane's schoolroom—have I said that Miss Jane teaches? It was after school hours, and he came with brush and paint pot to freshen things up. And, as he worked on a plaster cast, he said something that seemed significant to Miss Jane.

"The lacquer," he said, "brings the movement out."

Here was no ordinary man, no dauber. And Miss Jane was curious, and asked him questions. You see them, I think, this soft-voiced poet in dove-gray and powder-blue, at her desk of authority; this workman in overalls, with careful brush. He wasn't handsome; but he had dark hair and eyes, clever hands that moved in swift sureness; there was an air of power about him. He was Polish, and an artist; he had worked in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York. Did he know Kirschmayer's carvings? He knew more than that, for he had worked with Kirschmayer. A very great artist; his handling was masterly. The man's dark eyes were alive now, as he talked of his work; he was perhaps uncertain of his English, but his hands spoke for him. And he was eager to talk, hungry for it; I think that he recognized the artist in Miss Jane and spoke the freer for that. His work alone mattered to him, he said. That justified a man. You saw things, seized them, made them your own. They were true; you knew them. And you put them in form, for others to see; you shared them. Here was something that you had added to the general wealth. The world was the better for that.

"You love your work," said Miss Jane softly.

"I would do anything for it!" The hands, with their clever, strong fingers, went out in a gesture. "I would starve for it."

He went out—proudly, Miss Jane wrote, as though he marched in a sweeping cloak of glory.

I liked this. Miss Jane had caught something here; this was poetry, the seizing and fixing of one significant moment. But I, being prosaic, saw more than that in it.

* * *

"You've an essay there," I told her. "This man stands for something more."

She looked at me, with that sidelong glance that is Miss Jane's.

"I think," I said slowly, "that he's an indictment of human stupidity."

Miss Jane said softly: "I hadn't thought of that," and drew little designs on the margin of her white sheets as I outlined what seemed wrong to me. I don't know yet just what was wrong *with* me; after our New England custom, I blame it on the weather. It was early April, yet there was a thin drift of snow swirling across the square; and while we can be brave enough while looking forward to winter, after five months of it our patience wears a bit ragged at the edges. We tend to find fault rather than find favor; we are out of sorts with the drab brown of bare trees and the white of snow squalls, and all the world seems climbing an endless March Hill, with its coat collar clutched tight.

Perhaps Miss Jane made allowance for this, for she listened as I went on. By one of those swift analogies which come to us unbidden, I saw a linking between this man and another, a man dim and somewhat shadowy now, but still vivid as each April comes up from the South. I knew him years since, many swift Aprils since; but still, on a certain date, I find myself remembering that there were soft spring clouds above the dark smudge that was Bapaume and over the drift of apple bloom against the green hillsides of Picardy. Dark specks droned and grew against the blue; one wavered, changed swiftly to a diving flame, drawing a dark pencil sweep against the sky; black clouds belched up beyond the quiet pointed poplars and mounded apple trees. An incident; a line in the casualty reports. But I knew this man, and loved him; to all his high heart and valiant hopes and love of beauty, here was an end.

* * *

And I wondered if this loss, if any loss of those mad four years could be measured. We have tried; we can set down the waste of armaments, the loss in trade, in production, in man power; but all these figures in black and white fail to touch even the fringe of it. What mattered was the April days cut short, the high heart stilled, an end to giving. For that waste, that loss, we are none of us the richer and all the poorer. We know this, and still we go on with the sorry trade.

We go on because of human stupidity and greed. We want things for ourselves. The moving force of the Italian condottieri, the Rhine barons who levied tribute, the feudal nobles who forced the corvee, is still big in all of us. Me and mine, me and mine! Each of these governments of force, sprung up in the world of late, echo that call. Security comes only to the strong—and strength lies in arms and will.

"Yes," said Miss Jane softly. "They seem—childish."

"Like boys with teacher out of the room."

She smiled, in profile. "Boys aren't so bad. They grow up."

It seemed to me that they didn't. We grouped in larger gangs, our horizons widened somewhat, but for all that we failed to achieve full stature. The mess we made of things! All this sweet world to play with, to set in order and make a place of loveliness—and all we did with it was fence off portions and squabble over them! Our shouts, our forays, ended only in muddied streams and scarred landscape; we paraded, and gestured, and pummeled each other, and all our windy words and valiant gestures were futility. None of us gained; all of us lost by it. Nor could the loss be measured.

"Your Polish workman," I said, "must be one of many thousands. He loves his work. And that work is not in turning out things for profit; it is the fixing of beauty in enduring form—making this world a better and a richer place. But we don't want that. He loses, and so do we."

"We do," agreed Miss Jane softly. "But you mustn't pity him. He's still working. He has his workshop at home, and keeps at it. If a man really wants to do things, you see, all the world—all the bad boys—can't stop him. Some time the world will want his work; when it does, the work will be there. And," she said, "I think that his work will be all the better for it."

I said something, I think, and then the inevitable man-at-the-next-table gave us one of those looks. He was busy over the *Scientific American* and an article on sundials, and we had disturbed him long enough. Miss Jane gathered her sheets and thanked me, though for what I don't know.

"It's stopped snowing," she observed. "It always does. . . . And don't you look forward to April? Things are starting. They always do. And they come up the stronger for their winter rest. You can't keep them down. . . . I think there is an essay in that," she admitted. "You write it."

"I can't," I protested. "It's really yours."

"Oh, no!" she smiled. "You do it."

So I have. But Miss Jane wasn't completely right. You see, of course, that it's really hers.

DANIEL CHASE.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

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Taormina, Sicily: From an Etching by Dorothy Fairley

Down Among the Bluebells

It was the end of a holiday.

The train was packed with contented holiday-makers, who had spent the day among the bluebells. The carriage into which I had scrambled, and where I now sat wedged against the window, was overflowing. Rosy-faced men, women and children clutching coats and sweaters, walking sticks and picnic baskets, to say nothing of mysterious bags and bundles out of which here and there a kettle poked its nose, sat and stood in every available spot. Everywhere were bluebells—bluebells whose heads might be drooping languidly, but whose faces were still shining.

Watching the quiet countryside slip by, I was hardly conscious of anyone by my side until I heard a gruff voice evidently directed toward me: "So you got some, too?"

"Yes," I murmured, "just a few to remind me—"

Encouraged, my neighbor continued: "I always take some home—but they don't seem the same somehow. They need their natural surroundings. Still I take them—year after year, always hoping they will look—look—like—" His voice trailed off into silence, but I knew just what he meant.

"I know," I answered. "They do seem to look their best just where they grow; they need their own lovely surroundings to shine as they shone today down in the bluebell woods."

He looked at me rather quizzically. When I came to glance at him, it was a somber little man who was seated beside me, with rather a wistful face out of which peered thoughtful blue eyes, the color of the bluebells he was so hopefully cherishing. I wondered vaguely why such people should be shut up in London offices nearly every day of the year; talking of "natural surroundings" made one ponder. It seemed to be a kind of solace to him to talk even to a stranger of his love for the bluebells, and I was glad that it fell to my lot to be that one.

"I go to the woods every year," he continued, "and just rest the whole day long under the beech trees; and watch the sunlight flickering through the leaves of the beeches over a sea of bluebells. The memory of it is with me all the other days, till I can go there again. Many is the time I just close my eyes for a second and see those sheets and sheets of bluebells with the young ferns poking up among them—and the sunlight—and the blue sky—and the shining beech trees with their great silver boles—and—and the bluebells nodding their heads."

I smiled sympathetically. He was silent for a few minutes, but began again.

"I haven't traveled much—only once been out of England; but I've read a bit about all sorts of strange lands and other countrysides. No one has ever written anything about anywhere that makes me believe there is anything more beautiful in the world than a beech wood when the bluebells are out and the sun gilding it all!"

He was smiling a little shyly himself at his own remarks.

I agreed. As far as I knew, he was right. I have never seen anything that nature could present which filled one with such sheer beauty and delight as I have felt crouching at the foot of some giant beech tree, wondering musingly: "If this is earth—what can heaven be like?"

The train was droning its way through the suburbs now. We should soon be back in London. It was pleasant to feel that all these happy people would be wending their ways in buses and undergrounds, leaving in their wake a breath of the soft loveliness of the woods as they gayly bore their sheaves of bluebells homewards.

My neighbor had relapsed into silence, but I felt he was happy. He was smiling as we stepped off the train and nodded: "Good-by" to each other. I stood for a moment and watched him disappear among the crowds. "We are each of us just one of them," I thought, "and yet how different we are one from another."

Something wanted me to feel sorry for him, but I could not really do that. I could only feel glad for him, glad that he could appreciate the lilies of the field so genuinely; and then I thought of his pilgrimages down to the friendly woods, always to find them shimmering and shining and awaiting his annual visit—just for one day! But what about all the other days, the gray, foggy, dull, noisy days? Well, he had told me about them, too, he had said he could always go down among the bluebells—in his dreams!

S. F. C.

Gold of the Dawn

Gold of the dawn, breaking silently, easterly,
Up from the line of the sea in a portent of promise.
Up in the lowering sky in lines pale and gold.

Out in the garden dark shadows under the trees
Thinning to dusky. Grey little whispers of shadows
Stealing away from the bushes,
Stealing away from the lilies.

Over all now is the white of the dawn
That brightens to yellow and quickens to gold.
The last faintest shadow has gone
And light strikes everywhere new
Through sea and garden and sky.

—MAUD SLYE, in "Songs and Solaces." (Boston: Stratford.)

TO GLANCE at this etching by Miss Dorothy Fairley, after seeing her prints of Scottish Highland scenes, brings the realization that she visualizes her landscape subjects primarily in terms of tone values. The Scottish scenes bore the relative heaviness of tone associated with Scotland under certain characteristic weather conditions, while this Sicilian view possesses all the lightness typical of the sunny Mediterranean island. In this print, the system of matching lines and the outlining of such details as bricks and tiles, to give body of tone or color, has been reduced to a minimum, more for the sake of pattern and relief against the monotony of a pure outline engraving. Miss Fairley produces a more decorative than naturalistic rendering of the subject. She is more interested in the rhythm of the contours of the land than in the texture of the land itself. When she does consider surface texture, she makes use of conventional forms, such as are used on maps, as much for ornamental purposes as to indicate vegetation or other forms. The simplicity of treatment is extraordinarily eloquent, as may be noted in the few lines at the top of the print, plainly suggesting the gentle, rippling motion of the sea.

A Sicilian landscape is, of course, practically impossible without flowers. Taormina where, according to Renan, stands the ruins of, "the finest theater in the world," is a name synonymous with Sicily to many travelers. Taormina derived its name, according to an old story, from "Tauro," a prince who saw in its site a perfect place for a dwelling for his heart's desire, "Mena," so he founded the town on a ledge six hundred and fifty feet high ("like an eagle's eyrie," according to another writer) and bestowed upon it the names of himself and his wife.

In the thought of most persons, whether or not they have visited the place, Sicily has become a veritable paradise, where the air is redolent with perfume of a myriad species of blossoms, sweet with melody, and where habitual sunshine accompanies the most enchanting array of colors.

The Golden Beauty of Heidelberg

Heidelberg is really lovely. To see it in the early summer crowned by its magnificent beech woods, with the castle buried deep in a canopy of green, the river flowing swiftly at its feet, and the air heavy with the scent of lilac, is enchanting. When I was last there I awoke one morning to find the Schloss Hotel far above the clouds in sunshine, and everything below hidden by a woolly blanket of clouds. Gradually the mists dissolved, and slowly and deliberately, as if nature were shy of disclosing the beauties of the new day, the trees, the spires, and roofs crept out to meet the sun. Then the old bridge took shape, and finally the sun's rays reached the river with here and there a little boat dancing on the stream, until the beauty of it caught one's breath.

Travellers should climb the hill to the castle as soon as possible after their arrival. It is now a majestic ruin half covered with ivy. Trees and flowers have sprung up among the masonry and in the moats, and the impression left on the traveller is one of great strength and beauty. It should be seen in company with one of the excellent guides provided by the authorities. The entrance is through the great watchtower across the southern moat, and as we enter the courtyard it becomes apparent at once that magnificent as the various structures were, there was little attempt at systematic grouping or planning. The various builders added, fortified, and pulled down according to the fancy of the moment. Nevertheless the vast buildings, if they do not harmonize, are grouped strikingly round the courtyard, and even in ruin look majestic and dignified....

The town itself is very pleasant, with shady walks and gardens rich with flowers. The old bridge gives an air of dignity to the river, and the views from below are exquisite. From every point you look up to the enclosing hills, with their woods unbroken, except for the castle ruins, which turn almost blood-red at times against the deep green background.—From "A Wayfarer on the Rhine," by MALCOLM LEITS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Fruiterer

Tony is an artist;
He makes mosaics
Of his fruit
And garlands
Of his greens.
His small shop
Is a bower
Of color and design;
And even less glamorous
Roots and tubers
Are lightly lustered
By the Italian sun
Inherent in his smile.

MARION BROWNELL.

The Flesh and the Spirit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE eighth chapter of Romans, Paul writes, "To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." Is not the carnal mind "the mind of the flesh" (Am. Rev. Ver.)? And is it not the belief of life in matter that seems ever to attempt to blind men to their real spiritual selfhood? When analyzed, this "mind of the flesh" is seen to be the procurer of all unrest, discord, lack, failure, sin, sickness, and death. It would operate in every conceivable way to upset, impair, reverse, and abolish all that is harmonious and worthy in the lives of men. It involves confidence in and dependence on material selfhood with its love of self-indulgence; and from it come the fear of lack, privation, and all other forms of evil.

Now contemplate the contrast between the foregoing and Paul's further statement, "To be spiritually minded is life and peace." Paul might have added health, success, and happiness, for these follow when life and peace are understood to emanate from God, the Giver of all good. It is normal and right to desire freedom from pain, want, and sin; and the rightness of this desire foretells its fulfillment. Paul's statement indicates the method by which this fulfillment can be realized. One may ask, If all this is true, why does not everyone strive more faithfully to be spiritually minded? The best answer to this question is that through Christian Science men, women, and children in ever increasing numbers are doing that very thing—waging successful war on the carnal mind.

Before the advent of Christian Science most of the ills of mankind, such as heredity, misfortune, contagion, and old age, were supposed to come from causes beyond the control of mankind. In the light of Christian Science the so-called causes of all human ills are seen to be the spurious claims of the one evil, variously called carnal mind, error, material belief. Like all lies, these false beliefs, not emanating from the divine Mind, are destroyed by the truth. Therefore they are subject to a process of self-annihilation in the presence of spiritual-mindedness, even as they were in Jesus' time. When governed by divine Mind, one cannot be sick any more than one can be a sinner. It is the counterfeit mortal man, so called, that seems to be sick and sinful. It is distinctly the province of Christian Science to demonstrate the present practicability of the spiritual-mindedness which uncovers and destroys evil and its claims.

The widespread acceptance of Christian Science has wrought an appreciable influence on the thoughts and theories of men, generally speaking. Among the many changes may be mentioned the lessening tenacity of the belief in matter as substance. It is interesting to note in this connection the position taken by a professor of philosophy on this subject, as stated in a scholarly work, written about thirty years after the discovery of Christian Science. He says, in part: "We have seen that Nature by itself is wholly unreal, . . . that it is no more than appearance. . . . It is a construction riddled with inconsistencies, a working point of view, . . . but which cannot justify a claim to be more than an appearance."

While this and many other similar opinions indicate the trend of the times, they by no means parallel the teachings of Christian Science, but only veer toward them now and then. It is important to recognize that the exhaustive and scientific handling of the question of matter as unreal, and of divine Mind, God, as infinite reality, is found only in the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. She herself says in "Unity of Good" (pp. 9, 10): "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that *by knowing the unreality of disease, sin and death*, you demonstrate the allness of God. This difference wholly separates my system from all others."

In "the scientific statement of being" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 468) Mrs. Eddy has written a profound paragraph on this subject. Proportionately as we understand this remarkable statement, the "life and peace" to which Paul referred will be experienced. This statement reads as follows: "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

LA CARNE Y EL ESPÍRITU

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN EL capítulo 8 de su epístola a los Romanos San Pablo escribe: "El ánimo carnal es muerte; mas el ánimo espiritual es vida y paz." Porque ¿no es el ánimo carnal "la mente de la carne" (como lo traduce una versión americana de la Biblia)? Y ¿no es la suposición de vida en la materia lo que aparentemente trata de cegar a los hombres para su verdadera identidad espiritual? Cuando se analice esta "mente de la carne", se verá que es ella la causa de toda la discordia, la desazón, la escasez, los fracasos, el pecado, la enfermedad y la muerte. Ella quisiera operar en todas las maneras concebibles para estorbar, perjudicar, trastornar y destruir todo lo que es armonioso y de valor en las vidas de los hombres. Implica confianza y esperanza puestas en la personalidad material con su inclinación hacia la gratificación propia; y de esto procede su miedo a la escasez, a la privación y a todas las otras formas del mal.

Compárese ahora el contraste entre aquella declaración anterior de San Pablo y la siguiente: "El ánimo espiritual es vida y paz." Pablo pudiera haber añadido salud, éxito y felicidad, porque éstos son el resultado, cuando la vida y la paz se comprenden como emanaciones de Dios, el dador de todo lo bueno. Es normal y justificado desear libertad de dolor, escasez y pecado, y la justificación de este deseo encierra dentro de sí mismo la seguridad de su cumplimiento. La declaración de San Pablo indica el método por el cual este cumplimiento puede realizarse. Tal vez alguien pregunte: Pero si todo esto es verdad, ¿por qué no trata todo el mundo con más ahinco de tener este ánimo espiritual? La mejor contestación a esta pregunta es el hecho que debido a la influencia de la Ciencia Cristiana cada vez más hombres, mujeres y niños están haciendo esta cosa misma,—están haciendo una guerra victoriosa a la mente carnal.

Antes del advenimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana muchos de los males de la humanidad, tales como las dificultades hereditarias, la mala suerte, el contagio y la vejez, se suponían derivados de causas fuera del dominio de la humanidad. A la luz de la Ciencia Cristiana se ve que las supuestas causas de todos los males humanos no son más que falsas pretensiones del único mal, que se llama también la mente carnal, el error, las creencias materiales. De la misma suerte que todas las mentiras, así también estos conceptos erróneos que no emanan de la Mente divina son destruídos por medio de la Verdad; por eso están sujetos a un proceso de aniquilación propia al llegar bajo la influencia del ánimo espiritual, lo mismo que en los tiempos de Jesús. El que sea gobernado por la Mente divina no puede estar enfermo como tampoco puede ser pecador. Es el hombre contrahecho que llamamos el mortal el que parece ser un enfermo y un pecador. Es decididamente la función de la Ciencia Cristiana demostrar la practicabilidad presente de este ánimo espiritual que descubre y destruye el mal y sus pretensiones.

La aceptación tan extensa que ha encontrado la Ciencia Cristiana, ha efectuado una influencia perceptible en los pensamientos y las teorías de los hombres en general. Entre estos cambios se podría mencionar él de la declinación de la tendencia de considerar la materia como substancia. En esta conexión es interesante notar la posición tomada por un profesor de filosofía con respecto a este punto, como la encontramos expuesta en una obra de gran erudición escrita aproximadamente treinta años después del descubrimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana. Dice en parte: "Hemos visto como la Naturaleza de por sí carece de realidad, . . . que es sólo como una apariencia. . . . Es una construcción enigmática por sus contradicciones, un punto de vista del cual se puede partir para llegar a ciertas conclusiones, . . . pero que no puede justificar la pretensión de ser más que una vana apariencia."

Pero aunque esta y muchas otras opiniones semejantes indiquen una tendencia general de nuestros tiempos, no son paralelas a las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana—ni mucho menos—sino que sólo muestran una virada hacia ellas de vez en cuando. Es importante reconocer que la manera científica y cabal como Mary Baker Eddy trata la cuestión de la materia, exponiéndola como falta de realidad, y declarando que la Mente divina, Dios, es la única realidad infinita,—se encuentra sólo en los escritos de Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana. Ella misma dice en las páginas 9 y 10 del libro UNITY OF GOOD (LA UNIDAD DEL BIEN): "¿Cual es el punto principal de distinción de mi sistema metafísico? Es este, que *por medio de vuestro entendimiento de la irrealidad de la enfermedad, del pecado y de la muerte*, demostráis que Dios es todo. Esta diferencia separa mi sistema completamente de todos los demás."

En "la exposición científica de la existencia", que encontramos en la página 468 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito un párrafo bien profundo acerca de este asunto. A medida que entendamos esta exposición tan notable, se experimentarán la "vida y paz" que San Pablo menciona. Esta exposición dice así: "No hay vida, verdad, inteligencia ni substancia en la materia. Todo es Mente infinita y su manifestación infinita, porque Dios es Todo-en-todo. El Espíritu es la Verdad inmortal; la materia es error mortal. El Espíritu es lo real y eterno; la materia es lo ficticio y temporal. El Espíritu es Dios y el hombre es Su imagen y semejanza. Por lo tanto, el hombre no es material sino espiritual."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Wild Swan

Wild swan—
Where are you flying?
Down a gray sky
Your wings are sweeping.
Over the silence
Your flight is weaving a music.
The dark day is broken before you.
Wild swan—
Where are you flying?

ELSA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stock Selling Resumed After Temporary Halt

Late Decline Occurs in Market—Telephone Weak Feature

By **Forrest Price**

The market was trying to get its bearings today.

After a rather long-drawn-out series of mild reactions, prices showed modest rallying tendencies. In the late dealings they turned heavy.

Investors did not appear to be reaching for stocks. They seemed to be buying them at their own terms.

Total sales amounted to only 1,200,000 shares.

Continued weakness in American Telephone was somewhat disconcerting to the company's shareholders. Following its recent decline, it dropped more than 2 points further today. The statement of the New York Public Service Commission that it had taken steps toward a reduction in rates charged by the New York Telephone Company and other telephone and power and light companies was responsible for the weakness in the stock.

An assortment of mining and industrial issues rallied moderately. Auburn recovered more than 2 points. Chrysler made a new low for the year. Mackay Cos. and Hamilton Watch preferred reached new highs before the late reaction.

High-grade liens were the firmest of the bond department. There was not much excitement in the secondary corporate loans, where there were both losses and gains. Bethlehem Steel 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s were weak. Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950, American & Foreign Power 5s and Duquesne Light 4½s were higher.

Mixed price tendencies appeared among the commodities. Wheat moved upward and downward erratically, closing easy. Corn was strong. Copper ruled steady. Cotton prices were up. Bar silver advanced.

As th time approaches for deliberation in Congress of the stock exchange control bill the feeling of uneasiness in market circles increases, particularly since it appears that a drastic measure will be adopted. In looking about for a reason for the recent sliding off of security prices this uneasy sentiment is considered the principal underlying cause of the recession. There is no other apparent reason for selling. There may be one but it has not yet come out in the open.

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—The stock market mills ground slowly today as the meager speculative fuel appeared to be without any appreciable motivating force.

Trading during the greater part of the session was at the dullest pace of the year to date. The ticker tape barely moved at times. Even the so-called professionals seemed to be more timid than usual and there was little or no public participation. News of a stimulating nature was lacking, for the most part, and only a few scattered specialties were able to climb out of the rut.

Radio preferred A got up 5 points and the B stock 2 on the corporation's bright first quarter showing and indications that some dividend might be declared later in the year if good business continued.

U. S. Smelting, Dome and McIntyre advanced a point or more. Spiegel-May-Stern dropped 4, and American Telephone lost another 2 points. Celanese, Industrial Rayon and Allied Chemical recovered about a point each. Auburn came back 2, but the other motors did nothing.

Protest Pecora's Figures

The rails, alcohols, steels and aircrafts were almost silent. Consolidated Gas eased, and the other utilities were hesitant.

A loud chorus of protests came from brokerage circles regarding Counsel Pecora's figures on Wall Street's gains during the period when the public figuratively "lost its shirt" in the market and subsequently pawned the rest of its garments.

Claims were advanced that, if the income statements of various commission men were analyzed, it would be found the majority went into the "red" along with the customers. In the meantime, it was the consensus in board rooms that publication of the so-called "profits" of stock exchange members, together with congressional debate on the control bill, had cast a wet blanket on market activity.

High-Grade Bonds Firm

Firmness in U. S. Governments and indications of good investment support in the general run of high-grade corporate issues were the best features of the bond market today.

Treasury loans were mainly a shade higher. The slow but steady upward movement of the last fortnight has established a number of new high levels for the year and today's dealings were made at close to the peaks. Treasury 4¼s of 1952 edged up 4-32s of a point. Treasury 4s of 1953 made a like gain, and Treasury 3s of 1951-55 reached a new top.

On the second day on the stock exchange Home Owners' Loan 4s sold within a range of 100 16-32-100 13-32, showing a small gain at the upper limit. Federal Farm Mortgage 4¼s sold from 100 27-32 to 101 30-32 up 2-32s from yesterday's closing price.

The foreign sector was neglected. German 5½s climbed a point, following weakness of yesterday. Australia 5s eased fractionally, and Japanese loans were firm.

London Wool Sales

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—There were 7113 bales of wool offered at the auction today, of which 4494 were sold. More liberal amounts of greasy types were included in the fair offerings, and the tone of the market improved, the home trade being its chief supporter. German bidding was noticeably absent, but withdrawals were fewer.

Allegheny Steel Company's Net

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Allegheny Steel Company had March quarter net profit of $293,954, compared with loss of $131,937 a year ago.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	May 2	May 1
107½	89	7	Abraham & Sp	2 0106	106	106	106		
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	2700	9⅜	9	9	9⅛	
34⅛	16	1¼	Adams Millis	1700	30¾	29¾	30	30⅜	
11⅛	7¾	..	Addressograph	1000	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	..	Advance Rumely	400	6⅛	6	6	6⅛	
9⅝	6⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
106¼	93¾	3	Air Reduction	900	102	100½	100¾	100⅞	
3⅝	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	300	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	
23⅞	19¼	.60	Alasa-Juneau	4500	19¾	19¼	19¼	19½	
5¼	2¾	..	Alleghany Corp	4700	3½	3	3⅛	3	
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1900	14¼	13½	13⅝	14	
160¾	143½	6	Allied Chem	1900	145½	143½	143½	144	
23⅜	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	4100	18	17	17⅛	18	
20⅛	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	15	
7¾	4	..	Amal Leather	200	5½	5	5	5½	
45	25	.50g	Amal Leather pf	100	36⅛	36½	36½	..	
53¾	41½	2	Amerada	1600	50	48½	48½	49½	
36	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	1700	32½	32½	32½	32⅝	
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	6000	21	19½	19½	20¾	
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	46⅜	46	46	46½	
12⅜	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	11¼	11	11	11½	
71	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	63¾	63¾	63¾	63⅝	
38	28	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	29⅝	29	29	29⅞	
107¾	94⅛	4	Am Can	4000	100⅝	98½	99	100	
33⅞	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	26	25	25¼	..	
75⅝	55	..	Am Car & F pf	100	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	..	
12¼	6½	..	Am Chain	100	9	9	9	..	
40	20½	..	Am Chain pf	100	34½	34½	34¼	36	
60	48¼	3	Am Chicle	200	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58	
6½	3⅜	..	Am Colortype	100	4¾	4¾	4⅝	..	
62½	46⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	4000	48⅝	46	46	46⅛	
5	2⅝	..	Am Encaustic T	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	700	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛	
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	800	22	21⅛	21¼	22	
25	12	..	Am & For P 6pf	200	18½	18½	18½	18¾	
17⅛	9¾	..	Am & For P 2pf	700	12⅛	12	12	12⅜	
22⅜	16	1	Am Hawaiian	100	16	16	16	17	
10½	7¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	
42¼	30⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	34⅛	34	34	35	
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	200	8¾	8½	8½	8½	
11	6½	..	Am Internat	400	8⅜	8	8⅛	8	
8	4	..	Am La Fr pf	50	7¾	7	7	7	
38¾	26¼	..	Am Locomotive	600	30	29¾	29¾	30⅛	
74⅝	50	..	Am Loco pf	100	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	..	
9⅝	3⅛	..	Am Mach & Met	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..	
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	1600	22⅞	22	22⅛	22½	
34¾	21	1½	Am News	50	28	28	28	28	
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	1700	8⅜	8	8	8⅛	
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1200	21	20½	20½	21¼	
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	25	24	24	24	
17⅜	13¾	..	Am Radiator	12100	14½	14⅛	14⅜	14½	
28¼	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	7000	23⅜	22⅞	23	23⅛	
54¾	26	4	Am Safety Razor	1400	50⅛	49½	49½	..	
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	400	1¾	1B	1⅜	1⅝	
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	120	25½	24⅜	25¼	24½	
51¼	38¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	8700	40⅜	38½	39	39¼	
123	100	⅞	Am Smelt & R pf	200	123	121⅜	123	123	
94¾	74¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	90	90	90	90	
26⅛	18½	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	18¾	18	18	19¼	
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	10	76	76	76	76½	
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	2400	51	49	49	49¾	
115½	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	114¾	114¾	114¾	..	
125¼	107⅞	9	Am Tel&Tel	17100	117	113¼	114	117¼	
13	4⅞	.. h	Am Type Fndrs	400	8½	8	8	..	
28¾	7¾	.. h	Am Type F pf	10	20½	19	19	28¾	
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	6000	20½	19⅜	19⅜	20	
5¼	2¾	..	Am Woolen	1700	12⅞	3¼	3¼	3	
16⅛	5⅞	1¼g	Am Woolen pf	400	69	67	67	69¾	
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	800	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	3	
17½	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	300	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12	
9	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1000	7¼	7	7	7⅛	
50⅛	37½	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	44½	44	44	44	
17¾	13½	..	Anaconda Copp	9700	15⅛	14⅞	15	15½	
12⅜	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	11½	11½	11½	11½	
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	400	20¾	20½	20½	20⅝	
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	60	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..	
7⅞	5	..	A P W Paper	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..	
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	1700	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	31	
115	110	7	Archer Dan pf	10	112½	112½	112½	..	
93¼	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	91¾	91¾	91¾	..	
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	6000	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½	
3⅜	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	2000	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3	
75⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	200	69	66¾	68	68¾	
8¾	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	1200	6	5¾	5⅞	6¼	
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2	2	2	2	
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	700	14¾	14¼	14¼	15	
64⅞	50	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	59	59	59	..	
44½	29½	.50	Asso Oil	10	38⅛	38⅛	38¼	..	
73¾	55	..	Atchison T&SF	5100	68½	63¾	64¼	66	
87⅜	70⅛	4.80e	Atchison pf	100	85	85	85	85⅞	
54¼	39	..	Atl Coast Line	100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	44	
35¼	26⅞	1	Atl Refining	4000	27⅛	26⅜	26¾	27⅛	
55½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	400	48½	48	48	48	
165	83	..	Atlas Powder pf	40	99	98½	98½	98½	
57⅜	39½	2	Auburn Auto	5900	43⅜	41¼	41⅝	41	
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	1200	14½	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	1200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½	
			—B—						
16	11	..	Baldwin Loco	5000	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	
46¾	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	53	53	53	55½	
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	5100	27⅛	26¼	26½	27⅛	
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	30½	30	30⅜	30¾	
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	42½	42½	42½	..	
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	400	5	4⅝	4⅝	5⅛	
38½	16¼	..	Barker Bros pf	60	34	34	34	34¾	
10	7⅜	..	Barnsdall A	600	8¾	8	8	8⅜	
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	400	16⅛	15½	15½	16	
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	1700	13⅜	13	13¼	13⅜	
119¼	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	116¾	116¾	116¾	..	
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	6100	17⅞	16½	16⅝	17¼	
19⅜	12¾	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1000	17¾	17¼	17⅛	17½	
34¼	26½	.25b	Best & Co	400	32¾	32½	32½	33	
49½	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	9000	39⅝	37⅞	38	39½	
82	65¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	9000	39⅝	37⅞	38	39½	
82	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	300	71¾	70	70¼	72	
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	200	69	69	69	70½	
16¼	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	100	12½	12½	12½	12¾	
100	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	20	98	98	98	98	
56¼	48⅛	..	Blumenthal pf	10	45	45	45	..	
68¾	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1400	63	60¾	60¾	62¼	
27½	19⅞	1.60f	Borden	4000	24½	23⅝	23¾	24	
28⅝	20¾	1	Borg Warner	2100	23¾	23	23	23¾	
19½	11	..	Boston & Maine	200	13¾	13	13	..	
19⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	4000	17½	17	17	17¾	
39½	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	6000	37	35¾	35¾	36½	
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	2900	67½	64	64	..	
61	50¼	3	Brown Shoe	1200	57	57	57	57	
10⅞	7	..	Brunswick Balke	500	9¼	9	9	9	
9⅜	6⅜	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	7⅛	7	7	7	
14½	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	11½	11½	11½	12	
7¾	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	1600	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	6⅝	
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	700	10⅜	10½	10½	11	
5⅞	2¾	..	Budd Wheel	1100	4¼	4	4	4⅛	
6¼	2⅛	..	Bulova Watch	200	6	5¾	5¾	..	
19⅜	14¾	.40	Burroughs Add	1200	15	14½	14½	14⅜	
15¾	5½	..	Bush T Bldgs cts	10	12½	12½	12½	12¼	
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	3⅜	2¾	2¾	2¼	
2⅛	1½	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝	
4¾	2⅛	..	Butterick	300	3½	3½	3½	..	
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	800	25	23⅝	23⅝	25	
			—C—						
34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	5800	34¼	32⅜	32¾	34¼	
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z&L	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛	
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	12⅝	12	12	12½	
29½	24¼	1	Canada Dry	600	26	25½	25½	26	
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	5400	17½	16⅝	16¾	16⅜	
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	200	34⅝	34½	34⅝	35	
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	200	9	9	9	..	
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	20	35¾	35¾	35¾	36	
86¾	65½	..	Case Thresh	800	66	65	65	66	
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	3600	30¾	30¼	30⅝	30⅞	
44½	28⅜	..	Celanese Corp	3800	31¼	29⅝	29¾	29⅞	
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	10	15¼	15¼	15¼	..	
32½	24	1½	Central Aguirre	300	28¾	28½	28½	28¾	
92	70	..	Central RR of NJ	300	73	71	71	..	
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..	
95	82	7	Century Rib pf	10	85	85	85	..	
40½	30⅝	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	7100	32¼	31½	31¾	31½	
7⅜	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	200	6⅛	5¾	5¾	6	
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	800	45¾	44⅝	44⅝	46¼	
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1500	46¼	45¼	45¼	46	
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	9¾	9½	9½	9¾	
2½	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	800	6	5⅞	5⅞	6	
13¼	4⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1500	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾	
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	2900	11⅞	10¾	11	11⅞	
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	21	21	21	22¼	
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7¾	
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	600	25⅞	23½	23½	25⅝	
6¼	2⅜	.. h	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	4¼	4	4	7	
9⅝	4⅜	.. h	Chi RI&P 7%	300	7¼	7	7	7	
14¼	11¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	700	14¼	13⅛	14¼	..	
30⅝	19¼	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	26	26	26	26½	
11⅝	6	..	Childs Company	600	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞	
60⅜	44½	1	Chrysler	225600	47	44½	45	46	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	21½	21½	21½	21¾	
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	300	1½	1¼	1¼	7¼	
1¼	½	..	City Stores vtc	200	½	½	½	..	
5⅛	3	..	City Stores A vtc	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..	
21¾	8¾	.20	Clark Equipment	100	16⅛	16½	16⅝	..	
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	100	39	39	39	..	
18½	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3200	16⅜	15¾	16	16	
28½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	400	22⅞	21½	21½	22¼	
94	79	7	Collins & A pf	100	90	90	90	90	
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	5⅝	5¼	5¼	..	
40¾	27	..	Colo & Southern	70	34	33	33	..	
33⅛	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	23	23	23	25¼	
30	20	4	Colo & So 2pf	50	23¼	23	23	..	
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	8500	14⅜	13⅞	14	14⅛	
76⅛	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	72	
11⅜	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	600	28⅝	28	28	27½	
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	2900	71½	69¼	69¾	70¾	
35⅛	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	900	32¾	31¾	31¾	32½	
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	48	48	84	48½	
106	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	105	105	105	105	
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	900	56	54½	54⅞	55½	
108½	91	6	Comm I Trv cv pf	100	106½	106½	106½	..	
36⅜	25¼	.60	Comm Solvents	8200	25⅝	24½	24⅝	25¼	
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	4500	2⅝	2½	2½	2½	
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	1300	46¼	44½	44½	45	
13⅜	7¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..	
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	900	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	26½	
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	100	4	4	4	4	
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Film I pf	500	16⅜	16½	16¼	16	
47⅜	34⅞	2	Consol Gas	8500	35	34	34⅜	35½	
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	900	89½	88¾	88¾	88⅝	
24⅜	21½	..	Consol Laundries	300	3	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	4700	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	..	
2½	⅞	..	Consol Textile	1700	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
13¾	6½	..	Container A	700	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11¾	
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	1000	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅝	
14⅞	7	..	Cont Baking A	1600	10⅝	10	10	..	
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	800	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
83¼	75	3	Cont Can	2700	79¾	78⅞	78⅞	80	
11¾	7½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	500	9¾	9½	9¾	..	
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	32¼	32	32¼	32	
29⅜	11½	..	Cont Motors	800	11½	11	11½	11½	
22⅜	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	4600	21	20½	20½	20¾	
84½	69¼	3	Corn Products	300	70⅞	69	69¼	71	
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	1300	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	400	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	33	
15½	8	..	Crosley Radio	200	13½	13¼	13¼	..	
36⅛	28½	..	Crown Cork & S	400	30½	29⅝	29⅝	30½	
6⅝	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	1300	6	5¾	5¾	6	
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	100	2	2	2	1⅞	
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	300	28¼	28¼	28¼	28	
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	7¼	7	7	7	
47¾	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	42	42	42	42	
20⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishing	3500	24	23	1/4 23¼	24¾	
84¼	43½	1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	300	78	77	77	78	
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	7500	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3¾	
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3200	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅝	
			—D—						
34½	26	..	Deere & Co	800	27	26	26	26¾	
15½	11¼	.10g	Deere & Co pf	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14	
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	400	61¼	60	60	62	
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	2100	26	25½	25⅝	25¾	
13¼	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	300	9¾	9	9	..	
55½	20	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	200	50	50	50	49	
28½	23	1	Diamond Match	500	24	23½	23¾	..	
31½	28¾	1½	Daimond M pf	400	30	29½	30	30¾	
40⅞	32	1.25f	Dome Mines	1500	37¾	36¼	37	36⅞	
23	19	1.20f	Dominion Stores	200	20⅝	20¾	20¾	20¾	
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	10400	21	19½	19¾	21	
11⅝	7½	..	Dresser B	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅝	
121½	118	6	du Pont deb	400	121	120½	121	120	
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	4800	93½	93¾	92	93⅝	
			—E—						
96¼	79	3	Eastman Kodak	900	93	91	91	92	
12¾	9¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	400	9	9	9	9⅛	
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	1600	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝	
19¼	11⅛	..	Eitingon Schild	100	13½	13½	13½	..	
31⅝	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4200	24	22⅝	23½	23½	
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	70	99	99	99	..	
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	700	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅜	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	5600	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝	7½	
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1500	6½	6¼	6¼	6¾	
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	900	14⅞	14	14	14¾	
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1200	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	16¼	
52	43⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	44	43⅝	43⅝	..	
3¾	1¼	.h	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	2½	2	2	..	
63	51⅜	3	Endicott Johnson	200	53⅞	53	53	..	
126	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	126	126	126	125¼	
23½	11⅜	..	Engineers P S 5pf	200	18	16	16	..	
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	300	17	17	17	17	
10⅜	7½	1	Equitable Off Bld	400	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅜	
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	600	20½	20	20	20⅝	
7⅜	4¼	..	Erie RR 1pf	1200	24⅞	24	24	23⅞	
14¾	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	200	11⅜	11⅛

Financial: News and Comment

Business Gains Are Pointed Out By Bank Review

National City Gives Reasons for Investors Increased Confidence

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2 — Pointing out that April was the fifth successive month to record gains in industrial operations and that optimism has become more general due to increased employment and increased consumer demand, the National City Bank in its monthly review of business and financial conditions, places special stress on the increased confidence generated by the fall of government expenses below estimates, by the President's attitude on silver legislation and by the evident intention to maintain the value of the dollar.

"The uncertainties created by the pressure of new inflationary proposals in Congress," says the bulletin, "have been substantially allayed by President Roosevelt's firm stand against the chief of these measures, the Dies-Thomas silver bill and the refusal of the House to consider other measures which have been actively supported. "Moreover, the assurance of the Treasury that gold will be forthcoming for export whenever the dollar goes below the 'gold point' in relation to other gold currencies is the most specific contradiction that could be given of the various rumors that further devaluation of the dollar is presently intended.

Bank Credit Sufficient

". . . Excess banking reserves are already sufficient to support an addition of $15,000,000,000 to the existing volume of bank credit; and the President holds permissive powers, under the Thomas amendment, to enlarge the reserves by huge additional sums.

"This being the situation, he recognizes that further measures to create money or credit constitute nothing but danger. Bank credit is as truly money as the currency which is employed as the small change of business; and if the money is available and is not being called into use, the next step is to inspire the confidence and establish the business conditions that will put it to work, rather than to devise ingenious schemes for adding to the supply.

"Investors are heartened by every indication of intention to maintain the value of the dollar. The reports that amendment of the Securities Act for the purpose of facilitating new security issues is under consideration are equally encouraging.

Federal Expenditures

"Furthermore, the fact that government expenditures are running below estimates is reassuring. The new regulations for more economical administration of relief work reveal the intention to confine this class of expenditures to the relief of distress, rather than to employ them as an agency to stimulate business. This tends to uphold confidence in the government finances.

"These gains have created a better business feeling, and they emphasize the importance of shaping all policies and efforts to reëstablish equitable relations within the economic system. The psychological improvement will carry trade forward, revive the demand for capital goods, and put the unused bank credit to work, if the conditions essential to the free exchange of goods are restored; and these conditions are simply that the terms of exchange shall be fair and just, and on such levels as will clear the markets and give people work.

"What is now needed is acceptance of this basic economic principle, and the intelligent coöperation of all elements of the community in applying it."

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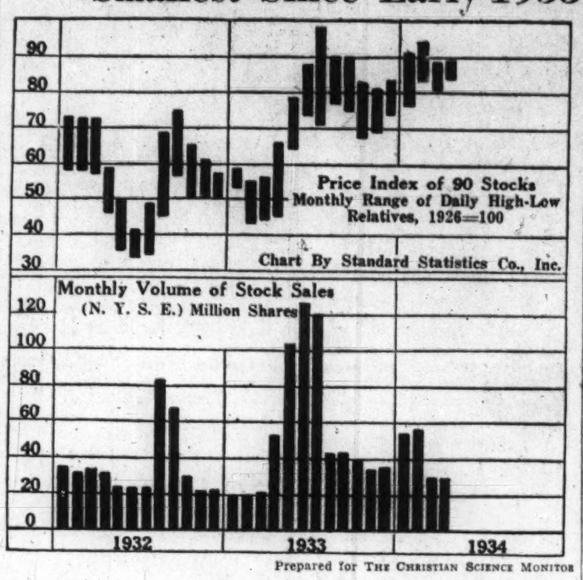
Volume of Stock Sales Is Smallest Since Early 1933



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Volume of sales on the New York Stock Exchange in April was the smallest since early 1933. The range of stock prices was also narrower than in any month since January, 1933.

Says Sugar Bill Will Part World Market From U. S.

Authority Thinks It May Transplant Leadership to London

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2 — The new Costigan-Jones bill, which is now awaiting signature by President Roosevelt, is expected by Lamborn & Co., Inc., to have the effect upon its enactment of completely divorcing the American sugar market from the world market.

Lamborn & Co., Inc., leading factors in the sugar market, state that the new bill establishes a completely new order in the sugar industry; is the most radical departure ever to take place in that industry because it encompasses so many vital and basic factors, and may well have the effect of transplanting world market leadership from New York, where it has rested since 1914, to London, which now outranks Hamburg, the market leader before the war.

Principle of Bill

"The fundamental principle of the bill," says Lamborn & Co., "is to nationalize and regimentize for the next three years the sugar industry in so far as United States requirements are concerned, and in so doing, to increase the return to the producer and make it unprofitable to pile up uneconomic surpluses. To this end the bill places in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture broad discretionary powers to control the movement of sugar in and into the United States.

"Never before has such a radical departure taken place in the sugar business of the United States, encompassing as it does so many vital and basic factors. Much mental energy has been wasted during the past few months while the bill was in a state of flux and constant change. The market has been rudderless and it has been folly ere this to attempt to prognosticate the final result.

Results of New Order

"One cannot study or contemplate the sugar bill without realizing that a completely new order will result with a completely new set of conditions facing the sugar industry in the United States. To illustrate, the duty free raw market has recently ranged from 2.70 cents to 2.80 cents. During this period, sales of Cubas have been conspicuous by their absence. Cuba's nominal quotation is 1.35 cents cost and freight. The Cuban price as reflected in futures is 1.44c for May, 1.48c for July and 1.54c for September. The great pressure which has existed on duty frees no longer obtains. A new duty on Cubas could not become effective until 30 days after the President's proclamation. No one knows what the new duty will be. It may be a reduction in the basic rate from 2.50 cents to 2.00 cents, which will make the Cuban duty 1.60 cents.

"Between the Cuban indicated price and the duty free spot price, there must eventually be an adjustment. The probabilities are that duty frees will advance toward the eventual Cuban equivalent and there may be some slight adjustment of Cuba's idea, until there is a meeting of the minds although it is well to remember that Cubas are in strong hands. After all, men's minds make markets as well as statistical factors."

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Pig Iron Output Gains 12 Per Cent Month of April

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—Pig iron production in April showed a gain of 12 per cent over March and reached the highest rate since August, 1933. A further expansion for May is indicated by a net increase of 13 active blast furnaces since April 1. Total output in April was 1,754,647 tons, and the daily average was 58,488 tons, compared with 1,619,534 tons and a daily rate of 52,243 tons in March.

At Cleveland, where the Fisher Body Corporation was shut down because of a strike, steel output declined from 69 to 67 per cent of capacity, but at all other producing centers operations held their own or registered further advances. At Pittsburgh, production rose two points to 47 per cent, at Chicago two points to 61 per cent, in the Philadelphia district one point to 43 per cent in the Valley's two points to 62 per cent, at Buffalo eight points to 70 per cent, and in the Wheeling area seven points to 79 per cent. Southern plants are still on a 58 per cent basis, while Detroit operations continue at 100 per cent of capacity.

Chilean Copper Producers Now More Optimistic

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 2 (By U. P.)—Chilean copper circles are more optimistic these days and the threat of low-cost copper producers in Africa no longer is featured in scare headlines. Although official figures are lacking, mines are busy, and wholesale staff dismissals are a thing of the past. The small producers are enjoying relative prosperity because of depreciation of the peso and demand for foreign drafts. Labor costs have increased only slightly.

American copper companies here work on a relatively small share capital with large bond issues, thus having large fixed sums to pay. The departure of the United States from the gold standard and the repeal of the gold clause lightened their bond service and costs. Copper has risen little in sympathy with inflation by the United States.

Markets, however, are so hedged that both sides face difficulties. France and Belgium protect their supplies at Katanga on the Congo, and Britain has a 2d.-a-pound tax to defend Empire producers, and the United States protects domestic producers with a 4-cent tax.

Germany remains the only large industrial market for Chilean copper, and the recent German-Chilean trade treaty provides that 24,306 tons of copper shall be allowed annually without exchange restrictions, and that above this 15 per cent of the selling price will be deducted to thaw frozen German credits here.

Class One Roads' Operating Income For March Soars

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—The sharp upturn in business and industry during the last several months is exemplified by estimates that the net operating income for March of all class 1 railroads, based on the reports of the first 58 roads, will show an aggregate of approximately $51,900,000, or 392 per cent above the 1933 month and 50 per cent over the corresponding 1932 period. The figure would represent an increase of $22,700,000 over the preceding February.

Gross revenues for all class 1 carriers for March are placed at about $272,400,000, which would be an increase of 34.4 per cent over the 1933 month and 2.3 per cent higher than in March, 1932. This total would also be about $44,000,000 higher than February's gross.

On the basis of these estimates, the class 1 division would have net operating income for the first quarter of around $112,100,000, an increase of 230.6 per cent over the 1933 period and 71.2 per cent over the like quarter of 1932.

News Notes—Southern Europe

Italy's Citrus Industry—Prevailing low prices for lemon oil and citrate of lime are seriously threatening this particular section of Italy's citrus industry. One thousand lemons costing about 68 cents are required to produce at present price levels oil and citrate valued at only $1.08. When cost of processing and distribution are added there is left but a very small profit for the manufacturer. Until recent years the United States was one of Italy's chief markets for these products but domestic production has gradually taken this trade away from Italy. The United Kingdom is probably Italy's leading market.

Automobiles in Italy—It has been estimated from government data that on Jan. 1 of this year there were 345,000 cars registered in Italy. This is an increase of more than 13,000 since June 30, 1933, and about 44,000 since June 30, 1932. The majority of cars in Italy are of the cheaper and light make because of their economy of operation. Most automobiles are of domestic construction because the high taxation imposed on imports makes the sale of American or other foreign cars practically impossible.

Italy's Rayon Output—The rayon industry in Italy during 1933 reported a record output but declining exports. Production of rayon in that year totaled 37,154,000 kilos, a gain of 15 per cent compared with 1932. Falling prices, however, and Japanese competition acted as a check on sales in foreign markets. The principal losses in Italian rayon export trade in 1933 were with Germany and Spain, two of the most important European markets, and in the far eastern markets of China and India, where it is becoming increasingly difficult to meet foreign competition.

Greek Exports—Naval stores exports out of Greece showed good gains during 1933. Shipments of rosin amounted to 12,238 metric tons, valued at 51,000,000 drachmas, compared with 8427 tons, valued at 31,000,000 drachmas, exported in 1932. (Par value of drachmas equals 1.30 cents, United States currency.)

Greek Imports—Drastic curtailment of American wheat shipments to Greece during 1933 caused the United States to drop from its normal position as the most important factor in Greece's import trade to sixth place among countries of origin of imports, according to the Commerce Department. The total value of Greek imports of American products dropped from 1,089,000,000 drachmas during 1932 to 429,000,000 in 1933, or from $8,200,000 to $3,400,000. Receipts of American wheat in Greece declined from 10,479,000 bushels in 1932 to 1,432,000 bushels during 1933.

Spanish Business—Spain is reporting a definite improvement in business. From mid-February to the middle of March, Spanish commerce and industry were handicapped by political uncertainties and strikes, but toward the end of March tranquillity was restored. Since then there has been an upward trend in several lines. Iron ore exports of the Bilbao region are improving gradually, and now the Government is giving attention to a large-scale plan of works which is to be presented to Parliament soon. This is to cover a five-year period.

Spain's Electrical Project—This coming June the giant Esla electric plant is scheduled to start operations. The plant is equipped with 200,000-horsepower machines, from which it is expected that 450,000,000 kilowatt hours will be obtained annually. The interests controlling the project plan to build eventually six great installations, starting with Elsa and following down the valley from Zamora to the Portuguese border with five others, which together would produce 6,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity annually.

Portuguese Business — Portugal during 1933 showed substantial improvement in industrial and commercial lines, when compared with the two preceding years. Good wheat, rice and bean crops aided agriculture and the demand for olive oil was fair, although prices remained low. The textile industry made good gains, with sales to Portuguese colonies in Africa increasing and domestic consumption improving. Portugal is one of the few countries to maintain a budget surplus throughout the depression period.

Portuguese Cork Exports—Exports of cork products to the United States showed sharp increases in 1933. Shipments of cork shaving to the American market amounted to 29,383 metric tons, an increase of 160 per cent; cork-refuse shipments increased to 13,213 metric tons, an increase of 536 per cent, while the total for corkwood exports amounted to 4730 tons, showing a gain of 50 per cent. The United States absorbed 46 per cent of the total cork exports from Portugal in 1933.

Yugoslavian Trade—During 1933 the United States improved its position in both the export and import trade of Yugoslavia. America ranked twelfth among countries of destination of Yugoslav exports at the end of 1933. The United States was in fifteenth place in 1932. Exports from Yugoslavia to America in 1933 amounted to 18,164 metric tons, valued at $1,064,632. Yugoslav imports from the United States decreased 1561 tons in 1933, compared with 1932, or 10.91 per cent in volume, while the value increased 15 per cent.

Successful Year Shown in Report Of Bank of Italy

Easy Money Aids Flotations—Gold Reserve Much Strengthened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The report of the governor of the Bank of Italy on the activities of that institution during 1933 records many reasons for optimism. Governor Azzolini is not unmindful of the difficulties and dangers which prevailing world conditions have created for the gold-bloc countries, and consequently for Italy, but he nevertheless expresses confidence in the nation's ability to withstand them.

In Italy the last year was characterized by the firmness of the lira, easy money, the rise of government stocks, the gradual adjustment of production to market requirements, progress in the liquidation of the frozen assets and efforts to secure a better balance of foreign trade. Progress was made with the effort to lower costs by a better use of plant, the reduction of overhead, improved commercial organization, and more skillful efforts to secure a footing in new markets.

Foreign Bill Reserves

Governor Azzolini emphasized the fact that the foreign bill reserves of the bank of issue have been almost entirely converted into gold, a change entailing the loss of interest payments which under the gold exchange standard figured on the bank's balance sheet for considerable sums but one which substantially strengthens the position of the lira. Italy was the first country to take a decisive stand in 1933 in favor of maintaining the currencies on a gold basis, and the action of the bank will continue to be inspired by this principle.

The bank rate has been substantially lowered, and averaged for the year 3.87 per cent, a rate in keeping with the easy situation prevailing on the money market throughout 1933. This favored business enterprise and has led to a general downward revision of interest rates.

As a result of this trend, the market for government bonds steadily improved and large issues of debentures were floated at declining rates, culminating in the 4 per cent issue of nine-year Treasury bonds in January last, and the recent conversion of the 5 per cent consolidated debt, an operation carried through the agency of the Bank of Italy.

Note Circulation

The accounts of the bank show that the average note circulation fell from 13,460,000,000 lire in 1932 to 13,078,000,000 in 1933, while the value of promissory notes fell from 518,700,000 to 437,700,000 lire. Sight deposits averaged 1,094,400,000 lire, compared with 1,067,600,000 lire in the previous year. Discounts amounted to 4,628,900,000 lire at an average rate of 3.87 per cent compared with 5.33 per cent in 1932. Advances averaged 567,900,000 lire. On Dec. 31, 1933, the credit held by the bank against the liquidating section of the Industrial Reconstruction Institute, representing the crisis assistance given to business, stood at 1,137,900,000 lire, compared with 1,888,100,000 at the corresponding date of 1932. The accounts close with a net profit of 52,900,000 lire, and, as in the two previous years, a dividend of 60 lire a share has been paid to stockholders.

The total reserve at the end of 1933 amounted to 7,397,000,000 lire, inclusive of 7,092,000,000 lire actually in gold, equivalent to 96 per cent of the total. Foreign balances were only 305,000,000 lire, or 4 per cent. At the end of 1932 the total reserve was 7,144,000,000 lire, inclusive of 5,839,000,000 in gold, corresponding to 82 per cent of the total. The proportion of gold to all sight debts had risen from 38.18 to 47.83 per cent during 1933 and the proportion to note circulation alone had risen from 42.71 to 53.55 per cent.

Old Swiss Bank Forced to Close

GENEVA, May 2 (AP) — The Swiss Discount Bank was closed Monday after the municipal council, controlled by Socialists, declined to pay the city's share of a proposed $6,000,000 fund to aid the institution.

It was estimated that the assets of the bank will cover its liabilities, which amount to $23,000 000, but that liquidation will be slow.

The bank was one of the oldest in Geneva.

Savings Bank Women's Annual Conference

The annual conference of the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women will take place at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Friday, May 4. The morning session will start at 10 o'clock with the president of the Women's Association, Miss Joy Craighead of the Home Savings Bank, Boston, presiding.

The speakers at this session will be Mr. Harold A. Pheeny, chief appraiser of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation; and Mr. Charles D. Keen of the Boston Post who will speak on "What Does the Public Think of Savings Banks?" The report of the home ownership committee will be given by Miss Mary E. Curley of the Home Savings Bank, Boston.

Expect 3,000,000-Bushel Increase in Idaho Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Idaho, May 2—An increase of more than 3,000,000 bushels in the Idaho winter wheat crop this year over 1933 was forecast by J. H. Jacobson, federal crop statistician, on the basis of recent reports.

Trade Expert Urges Extension Of Most-Favored-Nation Theory

Says Wider Use of Old Type of Bilateral Agreements and Generalizing Benefits to All Other Nations Would Clear Channels of Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 2—Making a strong plea for a freer use of the most-favored-nation principle, Henry Chalmers, chief, division of foreign tariffs of the United States Department of Commerce, writing in the latest bulletin of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, strikes against the more or less prevalent notion that the value of trade between each pair of countries should approximate an annual balance. Inequalities in the volume of export or import, he says, are balanced off in the aggregate by triangular or many-angular movements of trade.

He says in part:

The drastic shrinkage in world commerce since 1929 has had its repercussions in all countries in reduced employment, prices and profits in all lines of production at all dependent upon export markets. Second only to the reduced purchasing ability everywhere arising from the general economic depression, this has been due largely to the increasing height and tangle of trade barriers over the world, in new forms and old. Their combined effect has been to reduce international trade during 1933 to less than one-third of its 1929 gold value, with the United States contributing a smaller share of even the shrunken volume of goods now moving in world commerce. The economic dislocations and human costs involved in nations adjusting themselves to getting along without their former foreign markets are leading many governments to seek agreements with others for moderation of the tariffs, quotas, exchange controls and other trade barriers that have grown up during the depression years.

The hopes entertained a year ago that the solution of the problem of trade barriers and related problems would come through international consultation and concerted action on the part of the principal governments, as a result of the London Economic Conference, were apparently ill-timed, in view of the unsettled state of the currency problem. Since voluntary moderations of tariffs and quotas and other restrictions on the part of any individual country are hardly likely under present conditions, without assurances of corresponding market advantages for its products in other countries, bilateral negotiations appear to be the principal means upon which hope is now attached by many nations for the maintenance and revival of their foreign trade. To that end, wide powers in connection with trade-control measures have been extended during the recent past, even in many countries not previously resorting to tariff agreements. The over one hundred trade agreements of various types negotiated by different pairs of countries during the last year, may have served to mitigate somewhat the force of the restrictive measures taken by individual governments, and to arrest the downward spiral of diminishing world trade.

Bilateral Agreements

A considerable proportion of these recent trade agreements appears, however, to have been primarily calculated to enlarge or maintain the exchange of goods between the particular contracting countries, by preferential quotas and other means of diverting it from the other usual supplying countries, without enlarging the general volume of world trade. If the current movement for reciprocal trade agreements is to succeed in gradually clearing trade channels so that a larger total volume of goods can be exchanged between the nations, it would require wider use of the older type of [illegible]ral agreements, whereby t[illegible] contracting countries mutually undertake to reduce duties or moderate existing restrictions on products of particular interest to each other, and generalize those benefits to all other nations with whom they are on a most-favored-nation basis, in so far as those others can also avail themselves of the new trade facilities.

A serious obstacle to the restoration of international trade upon any sound or equitable basis is the concept that has come into prominence during the last few years, which expects that the value of the trade between each pair of countries should approximate an annual balance. Not only has this idea dominated many recent commercial agreements, but has also apparently guided many governments operating quota and exchange-control systems in allocating larger quotas for the importation of particular goods, or means of payment for them, from one country to another.

Trade Need Not Balance

While recognizing the importance to a country of the state of its general trade balance, governmental arrangements for the regulation of trade between nations are bound to get into a morass of hopeless complexities and ultimate further restriction, if there is disregarded the time-proven commercial fact that inequalities between the amounts that one country sells another and the amount it buys from that country are balanced off in the aggregate of world commerce by triangular or many-angular movements of trade, services and capital between the nations as a whole. If each country were to limit the volume of imports it admitted from each of the others to the volume of goods sold to each of the other countries during the year, the aggregate of world commerce during recent years would have been further reduced by nearly one-third. Attempts during recent years at enforced diversion or substitution of the more normal movements of trade confirm the expectation that such diversion cannot readily or beneficially take place on any large scale.

Most-Favored-Nation Idea

Under the traditional system of open and competitive international commerce, conducted chiefly by private merchants and subject to governmental limitation only in the costs of admission collected at customs entry into each country, the most-favored-nation principle has served as a most essential balance wheel. During the depression, this principle has been considerably overlooked or evaded in the widespread resort to quotas, exchange controls and various types of preferential trade arrangements between many countries. Some have even frankly questioned whether it was any longer of value.

In the long run, however, it is doubtful whether trade can be controlled mainly by such methods, and whether the most-favored-nation principle will, or indeed can, be abandoned. Would any important country be willing to waive its present rights to the assurance for its producers of an equal competitive opportunity in supplying the import needs of other countries, built up by commercial treaties through the years? Much of the recent evasion and current impatience is due, not to the most-favored-nation principle itself, but rather arises from too narrow and inflexible application of that principle.

Sees Good Business Year for the Radio Trade During 1934

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—The outlook for the radio industry is extremely favorable, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

"The outlook," says the Institute "is that the value of retail sales of radio products will show an increase in 1934. The prospect is that prices will not show a much further decline while the quantity of products sold should show a good increase. It is apparent that the market for automobile sets will show considerable expansion. Only a little more than 1,000,000 automobile sets have been manufactured since this market began to develop.

"A substantial number of new customers for radios for the use in homes should also enter the market this year. At the beginning of this year there were approximately 18,000,000 sets in use in homes or 12,000,000 sets less than the total number of homes in the United States. In addition, the prospect is that the replacement demand in 1934 will be the highest on record. The average use of a radio set last year was approximately 5¼ years. This indicates a replacement market of 4,120,000 sets in 1934 as compared with 1,892,000 in 1933.

"The prospect is that at least 1,000,000 automobile sets will be sold in 1934 and it is not unreasonable to expect that 1,000,000 new customers for home radios will come into the market this year. Since a replacement market of more than 4,000,000 sets for home use is indicated, it is possible that 6,000,000 sets will be sold at retail in 1934.

"In addition, at least 500,000 sets should be exported, making a grand total of 6,500,000 sets as compared with 4,316,000 sets sold in 1933, an increase of 50.6 per cent."

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY
Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1934.
The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable June 1, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 15, 1934. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.
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Colonial Wool Prices Not As Low as Expected

London Opening Encouraging to U.S.—Domestic Market Still Dull

While the wool market here continues dull and featureless, cable advices from the opening of the third series of Colonial wool auctions in London yesterday indicate a better opening than had been expected. Against predictions of a decline from closing rates of the preceding series of 5 to 10 per cent on merinos and 10 to 15 per cent on crossbreds, prices were down only par to 5 per cent on merinos and 7½ to 10 per cent on crossbreds.

The offering is much smaller than usual, amounting to only 76,000 bales, of which only a small proportion is merinos. Germany was merely a spectator at the initial sale, as was this country, although there was hardly anything suitable to U. S. A. requirements.

Foreign Operations

France, Holland and Switzerland were operating with unusual caution and the bulk of the wool sold went to England, especially in crossbreds. The attitude of German buyers is being watched very keenly, owing to the ban recently placed on wool imports by the Hitler Government and expected to be lifted May 5.

The opening in London was somewhat encouraging to the trade here, even though the domestic market is extremely quiet, as indicating the inherent strength of raw wool in the world's markets, which are relatively dearer than the market here, a fact which is the chief reason why wool growers generally are refusing to meet the ideas of buyers on wool values in the West.

Prices at Variance

Prices being paid for what wool is being sold in the West are more or less at variance, it would appear from the advic[illegible] received here, figured on a clean basis. Some very good French combing fine wools are being bought at about 70 cents, clean basis, while staple fine and half-blood clips are costing up to 78 cents, clean basis, landed Boston, in other cases. There is no great amount of business being done anywhere, however, in the Far West.

Consumption at the mills has, of course, been decreasing. For the first quarter of the year, consumption of wool—other than carpet—on a clean basis was 37,414,000 pounds, compared with 36,426,000 pounds in 1933, and it will be recalled that the first quarter of 1933 was exceedingly slow. Manufacturers are in many cases absolutely indifferent to offerings of wool. It is calculated that for the month of April, total sales for the entire country were less than 3,000,000 pounds.

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Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesday, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

BANGOR—Every Saturday, 8:30-8:45 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc-434m.
PORTLAND—Every Sunday until June 1, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Every Thursday, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.
MIAMI — Mondays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.
AGERSTOWN—Saturdays, May 5 and 19, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-240m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1240kc-240m.

New York

HUDSON FALLS—Fridays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., WGLC, 1370kc-219m.
ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.
TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.
UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE — Sundays, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-277m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.
PHILADELPHIA — Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

COLUMBIA—Second and fourth Thursdays of each month, 8:45-9:00 p. m., WIS, 1010kc-297m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.
PETERSBURG — Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.
TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

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STILLMAN'S, York, Pa.

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Automatic Appointment Pad

IF YOU have many appointments, you might find this trim little contraption a welcome prod to your memory. The pad revolves slowly by clock action, and brings each day's list of activities in view at the proper time; furthermore, you can twist it as far ahead as you like to mark a date in the future, and it will snap back into the present by itself. We are indebted to J. K. Lawler and C. W. Heath of Sioux City, Iowa, for the idea (U. S. Patent No. 1954212).

A Word a Day

Predatory

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "Ceasing to be *predatory* in their habits, they become coworkers, and found in fraternity, at once, the science of wealth and happiness" ("Looking Backward," by Edward Bellamy).

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

neglectful	unfriendly
wasteful	pillaging
undiscriminating	disrespectful
roving	individualistic

Pronunciation: *Pred'-a-to-ry* (*e* short, *a* as in *sofa*, *o* as in *obey*).

Derivation: Our word is the Englishized form of the Latin *prædatorius*, "plundering, pillaging" (compare *prædator*, "a plunderer," and *prædari*, "to get booty") from *præda*, "prey, booty."

Predatory wars belong properly to the dark ages.

Notes and Queries

Punctuation before and after "namely," "for instance," "for example," when followed by a series of words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs ("Inquirer")—The usual punctuation before, is a comma; after, if the list of words is confined to two or three, a comma suffices, otherwise use a colon. The colon should introduce a series of phrases, sentences, or paragraphs.

I. e., e. g., vs. ("Inquirer")—These abbreviations of Latin *id est* ("that is"), *exempli gratia* ("for example"), and *versus* ("against") are employed in good literature. In ordinary letter-writing, however, their English equivalents are preferred.

@ ("Inquirer")—This abbreviation for "at" ("10 doz. shirts @ $5) is commonly used in commercial letters and quotations.

Per ("Inquirer")—Yes, "per pound" has won a place in commercial cant; so have "per hour," "per week," etc., over our preference for "an hour," "a week," etc.

Inc. ("Inquirer")—In letter writing, the complimentary practice is to spell a company's name—even to this abbreviation, "Ltd.," etc.—as it appears on the company's letterhead.

In Lighter Vein

Very Close at Times

A famous scientist was present at a dinner at which one of the guests began to deride philosophy. The speaker declared rudely that to him the word "philosopher" was but another way of spelling "fool." "What is your opinion, professor?" he asked smiling. "Is there much distance between them?"

The gentleman addressed surveyed the man across the table keenly for a moment, then responded: "Sometimes only the width of a table."—*Boston Transcript.*

Exactly

Chauffeur: "This, madam, is the hand brake—it's put on very quickly, in case of emergency."

Madam: "I see—something like a kimono."—*Pointer.*

New Deal

Mrs. Teawhiffle: "Did you change the napkins, Norah?"

New Maid—"Yes'm. I shuffled 'em an dealt 'em out so's no one gets the same one he had at breakfast."—*Border Cities Star.*

So They Won't Get Lost

Golfer (far off in the rough): "Say caddy, why do you keep looking at your watch?"

Caddy: "It isn't a watch, sir; it's a compass."

Snapshots Prized by Members of the Monitor Camera Club

Garden of the Gods

Out for a Little Air

Pont du Gard, Near Avignon, France

Pussy's Bengal Relatives

Jumbo Smiles

Modern Doll House
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—

Monitor Camera Clubbers Responsible for Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right, Beginning at the Top): Mrs. Bessie C. May, Deming, N. Mex.; Mrs. Richard Gahr, Norwalk, Calif.; A. E. Rutenbeck, Milwaukee; Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.; Edith Davis, St. Louis; James B. Longstreet, Bedford, Ohio.

Mr. Scroggins

Too Small for Anyone Else

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

A CROWD of Commoners rustled, squeaked, gruntled, and flapped on a greening corner of Boston's Common. The cause of their coming-together and of the flapping, gruntling, squeaking, and rustling, which marks any meeting of the Common's squirrels, pigeons, sparrows, and others, was a small wooden house with a gabled roof fastened to a maple tree (*acer saccharium*). The only door to the house was a hole. It was round and small.

"Perhaps the house is for Florrie," said Osmun, nephew of Mr. Scroggins, who was taking a prominent part in the meeting. Osmun's suggestion was greeted with loud cries of interest. Florrie happening by, was asked if the new house was hers. Her answer was a long series of winks and a swift flight to the limb just above the house. There she winked a good deal more, puffed herself out until she was nearly three times as prominent in appearance as before, and with a flirt of her tail dropped

Staff Artist

Scroggins Does the Introducing

down to the small hole. She thrust her head into it. And that was all. The hole, or door, was only large enough to admit Florrie's head.

The onlooking Commoners immediately saw that it couldn't be Florrie's house, and showed that they saw by a great outbreaking of rustling, squeaking, gruntling, and flapping. Osmun took advantage of the excitement to slip quietly away.

"But if it's not Florrie's, then perhaps it's yours, Fib," said a small squirrel, one of the many Squiffletrees.

Fib excitedly agreed that there might be something in the idea and flew with a great skittering of tail feathers to the door from which Florrie but lately had withdrawn her head. Fib poked into the opening. He could get his head and part of one wing inside, but it was quite clear that if he were to come and go easily, this house was not for him.

"And it's not a home for a squirrel," said a large pigeon to a smaller pigeon.

"And it isn't for Araminta, because she has tried it," said Fib.

"And it isn't for you," said Squiffletree to Fib.

"And it isn't for Florrie," said Fib.

"Then whose house can it be?" said everyone.

And no one had the answer.

A new cry arose. It was a familiar cry, and hardly had it been raised than the cause of it appeared—Scroggins, the venerable squirrel, the answer to many a perplexing meeting of Commoners.

"Scroggins! Scroggins!" shouted bystander after bystander.

The Sage of the Common raised his high silk hat and smiled.

"May I introduce to you," he said, "the little lady who is going to occupy this new house?" And he pointed with his cane to the small green house with the tiny door.

A hush spread over the assembly as a very small bird hopped up on a limb where all might see her.

"The name is Jenny Wren," said Scroggins. "And no one of her family ever has lived on the Common." The newcomer hopped hither and thither.

"Jenny, let everyone see that it's your house," said Scroggins. Jenny flew swiftly to the small opening and passed through it without ruffling a feather. Then she turned and looked out. Commoner after Commoner shouted approval.

"You see that of course the house is hers," said Scroggins smiling. "Because it's too small for anyone else!"

The cheers were deafening.

Daily Anecdote

A Notable Encore

THERE once was an encore of a whole opera, but it is hoped that that sort of thing will not become a habit.

When Cimarosa's "Il Matrimonio Segreto," was first presented before Emperor Joseph of Austria he was greatly impressed. As the curtain fell on the last act he shouted, "Bravo, Cimarosa, bravo! The whole opera is admirable, delightful, enchanting! I did not applaud that I might not lose a single note of this masterpiece."

The Emperor rewarded the singers with a banquet. When it was over he was as enthusiastic as ever and eventually one and all returned to the theater and repeated the entire opera.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

WHO falls for love of God shall rise a star.—BEN JONSON.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Cæsarea

CÆSAREA was situated on the seacoast of Samaria, some 23 miles south of the promontory which forms the end of Mount Carmel; and should not be confused with the inland city of Cæsarea Philippi which lay about 70 miles to the northeast. Cæsarea was the home of Cornelius the Centurion, and he was there visited by Peter, who converted him and many others (Acts 10:1, 24, 44, 47).

It was in this town that, on his way to Jerusalem, Paul lodged with Philip the Evangelist, and the prophet Agabus vainly sought to dissuade the Apostle from proceeding to the capital (Acts 21:8-12). It was scarcely a week later that Paul was arrested at Jerusalem (Acts 21:33) and returned under guard to Cæsarea, there to spend two years in prison (Acts 23:23, 33; 24:27).

This same city became well known at a later date in connection with the famous church historian Eusebius, who became its Bishop about 300 B. C.

Brevities

New Orleans States: From the little we have been able to gather from those who may know less, we believe short selling is the sale of stocks you don't own when you fail to persuade the sucker to buy the stocks you do own.

Arkansas Gazette: Folding wings for airplanes are said to effect a notable space-saving in hangars. The idea comes from the birds, which adopted it for space-saving in nests.

Thomaston (Ga.) Times: It always seems sort of foolish to us for a town as wide open as New York City to give to a visitor the key to the city.

Detroit Free Press: The National Rifle Association is feeling a bit hurt about all this NRA program. Its initials were confiscated by the government and nobody even apologize.

Punch: A correspondent wants to be told a word of six letters beginning with F and meaning "a paying institution." What is the matter with "Father"?

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan,
Monitor Staff Photographer

"PONT DU GARD" would be improved by increasing the exposure to reproduce the fine detail lacking in the shadows. The back lighting is very effective. The point of interest is strong and holds the attention of the eye, and the point from which the view is taken is well chosen.

The inclusion of the child in "Modern Doll House" is commendable because it gives the observer an idea of the size of the doll house. In all pictures of miniature objects it is well to include something with which they may be compared. Both the house and child are well lighted.

The foreground in "Garden of the Gods" lacks detail. Slightly more exposure would have helped. These interesting rock formations furnish interesting subjects for photographs.

"Pussy's Bengal Relatives" is a good animal picture. Not much can be suggested to improve this picture, except possibly a viewpoint slightly to the left. The faces would be stronger and some of the distortion in the paws lessened.

"Jumbo Smiles" would be improved by having the rider looking away from the camera.

"Out for a Little Air" is a pleasing picture. The detail is well brought out and the light is soft and gives good skin texture. The background at the left of the head is a bit too high in tone.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Plant Station

A YOUNG man who lives across town from the local gardener's greenhouses asked the gardener for permission to run a branch office at a stand in his own yard. Each morning now he goes to the greenhouse and gets his supply of vegetable plants in season, his red geraniums and other garden flower plants, some boxes of commercial fertilizer and cut flowers. His stand is well patronized, for neighbors prefer to get plants near home. His commission pays him well. Mrs. M. S.

Frozen Apple Fluff

A FAMILY owns an apple orchard near a highway. When the price on apples went down the wife bought an ice-cream freezer. She cooked the sliced apples, peel, core, and all, passed them through a sieve, sweetened it, and froze the sauce in the freezer like ice cream. This she served—generously topped with whipped cream—at a roadside stand. And was her stand popular!

Mabel M. McK.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Coöperation

(Clipping sent from unidentified Hastings paper)

Hastings, Neb.

A FIRE started Thursday night, March 15, from an unknown cause in one of the departments of the Montgomery-Ward store, set off the sprinkler system of the store, and caused more water damage than fire.

The main floor and basement were soaked, and water was standing on the floor of the basement. It looked as though the store would have to close for a day or two to clean up.

Lloyd Fallers, manager of the Hested Store at Hebron, suggested to Superintendent Harry Dinnel that Hested's organization, most of whom were in bed at the hotel, help Manager Lewis of the Montgomery store to clean up so that they might open Friday.

With his usual snap judgment and pep, Harry not only called out all of his managers, but his entire sales organization as well, and had them on the scene by two-thirty Friday morning.

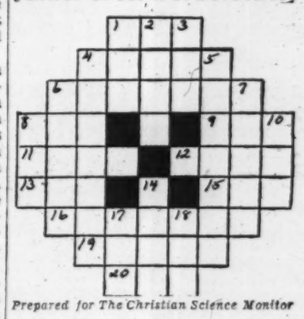
They scooped water into tubs with grain scoops, carried it to the alley, mopped up the floors, cleaned and dried the tables, put washing machines and mangle irons to work on soiled merchandise; and by eight o'clock in the morning Montgomery Ward were open with hardly a trace of a most harrowing night.

Manager Lewis was deeply grateful and took the helpers, about 30 in number, to the Blackstone for a big breakfast.

If that principle had been governing the world for the past 25 years, we would have had no war and no depression.

Our hats off to Hested brand of coöperation.

Junior Cross-Word No. 169



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Young bear.
4—Capital of France.
7—Delayed.
8—Four quarts (abbr.).
9—Corded fabric.
11—Arabia is on this continent.
12—Fit for green fodder.
13—Thus.
15—Exodus is the second book of the ——— Testament.
16—Hard.
19—Approaches.
20—Solemn wonder.

Down

1—Fresno is in central part of this State (abbr.).
2—River in Europe and Asia.
3—Morsel.
4—Large web-footed bird.
5—Earnest.
6—Fundamental.
7—Vales.
8—Aeriform fluid.
10—Seed vessel.
14—Blemish.
17—Meadow.
18—State north of California (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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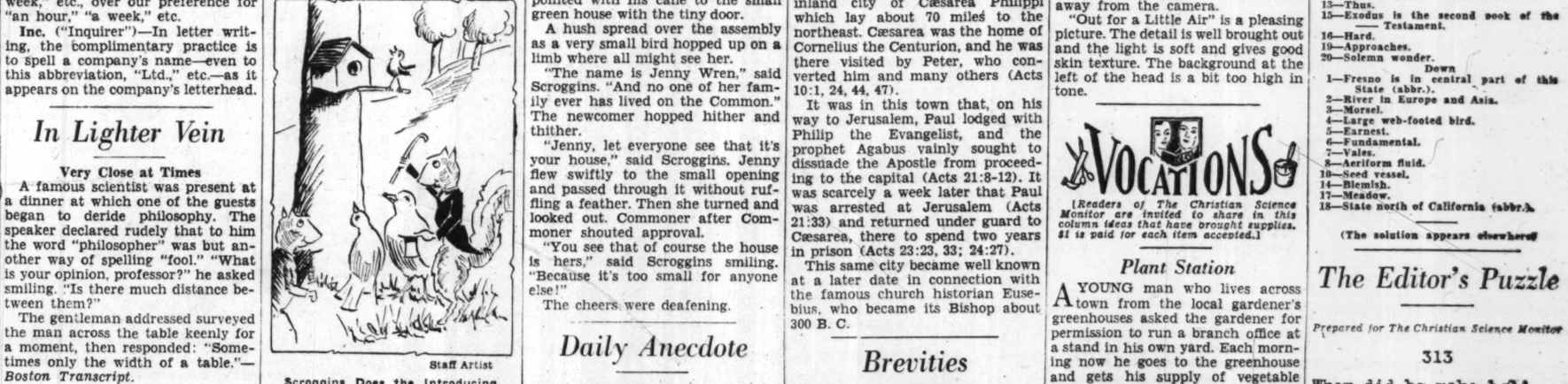
Whom did he make bold to say the secretary was said the speaker? I dare say he would have gladly have been made the recipient of the office himself at least that was the view shared by my wife and myself

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Alike*

By THE HAGERS


I STOPPED WITH LILLY DUCK TO CHAT: "I'M SHOPPING, WADDLES, FOR A HAT."
A MILLINERY SHOP SHE SPIED, AND I WAS LEFT ALONE OUTSIDE.
MILLINERY SHOPPE
I WAITED, THINKING I MIGHT TALK WITH HER AGAIN, AND MAYBE WALK.
SHE WAS BENEATH SOME HAT, I KNEW; WHICH ONE, I COULDN'T TELL, COULD YOU?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Shaving the Tariff Bill

WHITTLE by whittle the Roosevelt tariff bill is being whittled away in Congress. The latest slice is a Senate amendment providing an official hearing for affected industries before the President reduces rates in making reciprocal agreements. In its present form, this amendment should do no great injury to the bill and should meet objections of those who fear the President will act arbitrarily and in secret.

Indeed, it is entirely right that any executive action on tariffs should be taken only after protected industries have had opportunity to inform the President of their needs. Undoubtedly the President would find it necessary, in any case, to obtain all pertinent information. He has agreed to the amendment in its present form. The danger is that efforts will be made to secure public and publicized hearings which could be used as sounding boards, to stir up sectional opposition to necessary alterations in the tariff.

The great advantage of the plan for reciprocal adjustments by the President is that it avoids cumbersome and prolonged investigations. It would equip the United States with the same facilities that other countries already enjoy for making the prompt and effective changes required by reciprocal agreements. It also avoids political logrolling by a sectionally minded Congress. It seems the most feasible way to obtain tariffs designed for the protection of the best interests of the country as a whole, instead of for the protection of certain factories or localities which can bring political pressure to bear on Congress. If hearings are to be used to delay action or to stir up political protest, much of the benefit of the new method will be lost.

The United States has had enough experience with picayunish tinkering by the tariff commission to know that prolonged investigations and intricate studies of the costs of production will not meet the present need. Congress has already whittled away this tariff bill by a provision requiring application of the cost of production theory for all changes except those made for reciprocal agreements.

There are only three objections to cost-of-production theory. One is that by the time costs of production in foreign countries have been studied and compared with American costs, these costs usually have all changed. A second objection is that costs tend to be figured for the most inefficient producers, resulting in tariffs which are far above the need of efficient procedure and may encourage inefficiency. A third objection is that if costs could be really equalized and tariffs fixed at that exact point where neither the domestic nor the foreign producer will have an advantage, there would be little object in the exchange of goods.

Carried to its logical conclusion, this theory would eliminate commerce entirely. It should be clearly understood that this ridiculous device will not be resorted to in the tariff hearings to which the President has agreed.

"Pan-Americanism, New Style?"

UNDER the above title in the May issue of Harper's, Hubert Herring, who attended the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, discusses the old and new Pan-Americanisms. The old, he says, "is a trade term made in the United States. It means buy from us. Conversely, it means don't buy from England." The new "authentic Pan-Americanism," though "faint and remote" and contingent upon the fulfillment of promises and upon radical changes in the technique of the American State Department, rests upon the fact that "the United States is trusted to a degree that has not been true since Bolivar summoned the nations to meet in Panama in 1826."

Mr. Herring has made four excellent suggestions regarding the future policies of the United States. He mentions first the "absurdities of our Haitian policy," which Presidents Roosevelt and Vincent have already all but ironed out. "We must keep our promises to Cuba," is his second admonition, because, as he says, "We have gone on merrily intervening all winter, in spite of all that Mr. Hull and Mr. Roosevelt have said." And if the United States does not stop intervening, he warns, "there will be no Pan-Americanism worthy of the name."

Ruthlessly he suggests, in the third place, that "President Roosevelt must send a wrecking crew to break open the sealed walls of the Department of State. There are men there who write the "agreements under which Haitians and Cubans and Nicaraguans live and die." Lastly, Mr. Herring puts in a strong plea for improving the character of the diplomatic representatives of the United States to the Latin-American nations.

These suggestions are the essentials for any improvement in relations between the United States and Latin America. Americans responsible for formulating and putting into practice the policies of the United States in Latin America should be of the highest type available. Mr. Herring does not exaggerate when he asserts that the very life of millions of Latin Americans depends on deliberations and decisions of men in the American State Department. This is a responsibility which only the most qualified should be called upon to shoulder.

Silver Holdings

A MONTH ago Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, intimated to the press correspondents that some of the agitation for more purchases of silver by the United States Government was not disinterested. To prove it he ordered an investigation of New York brokers' accounts, to find out who was trading in silver. Several lists have now appeared, and, with one notable exception, namely, the treasury of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's organization, they do not seem to show that there has been any widespread speculation by silver agitators.

Silver is bought and sold for speculative purposes just like stocks or grain. The object is not to turn the metal to any utilitarian purpose. All that is intended is that between buying and selling the purchaser shall make a profit. A speculative buying interest of this nature is, of course, helpful to the silver producer. The more demand, the higher the price.

Why should speculators buy silver? Because they expect it to increase in price. As long as the Government holds out the hope that eventually it will be a considerable buyer, so long will the metal be attractive to anyone with capital to invest. In a rising market this speculator would then pocket a good profit when he sold his holdings.

There has been such a wide speculative demand for silver that the metal has been drawn to New York from all parts of the world. American silver output is all bought by the Government. However, like every staple commodity, it is drawn to any market where there is a demand, and silver brokers in the country of production channel the silver to any market that wants it. Ordinary brokers then see that it comes into the possession of the speculator. A speculator, having bought his silver, probably never sees it. It is kept by his broker in banks or other vaults, just as shares are kept.

Or the bank might itself buy the metal. Judging from the lists, this is what has been happening on a large scale, but in a different way from that of the silver speculators. Banks' business in silver is not pure speculation. They buy metal at one price and then make a future contract with a speculator or commercial buyer to sell it to him for future delivery at a higher price. If silver were not going up, of course, they could not do so. But in the present rising market, the profit is sure. They have satisfied the two conditions in investing bank funds—making a profit and keeping the resources of their depositors liquid.

Just as there is nothing questionable in the action of the banks, so there is nothing questionable in the action of ordinary or non-political speculators. This is how our economic system works. The wrong is shown in the event that speculators are at the same time taking part in the present agitation that the United States Government should institute political action in order to increase the prices of their silver holdings. Then their political activity obviously becomes interested.

Vermont Acts Wisely

VERMONT has joined eight other states in an intelligent effort to take the profit out of the liquor traffic by voting to establish a state liquor monopoly. It has refused to permit the liquor interests to write its liquor laws.

With Montana, Michigan and Iowa, Vermont now has interpreted repeal as a mandate for temperance, not for opening the floodgates to the liquor streams. Unlike the majority of the states, Vermont made a clean-cut issue of the liquor problem. Regardless of what distillers, brewers, hotel keepers, restaurateurs might desire, this State passed a law for the public. In so doing, it probably has saved itself a great deal of trouble which is beginning to beset states that drafted more liberal systems of control.

The public in states which have given free access to private profit already is discovering that liquor interests still exercise their old corrupting influence over the legislators and city officials. Already it has evidence of liquor producers reaching out and controlling the retail outlets. Massachusetts has just been startled by a charge that a gigantic liquor monopoly is operating within its borders. Already the tremendous pressure of liquor barons to stimulate liquor consumption is being disclosed.

Vermont has wisely selected that type of control which keeps the profit element at arm's length. It will buy from the liquor producers, but it will stand as a buffer between the producers and the public. Its action is especially praiseworthy in view of its possible impediment to tourist trade in the State. Some vacationists, it has been said, would avoid states with liquor monopolies because liquor might be less abundant than where private interests control the distribution.

New Hampshire is confronting the same dilemma. Will it follow Vermont in enacting the most excellent liquor law possible, trusting that actions motivated by high principles can have no disastrous consequences?

Hope for the Railroads

TO THE casual observers who watched its passing over the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the visiting Burlington Zephyr, new streamlined train, was just a shiny new train. But to those who have studied the dilemma of the railroads over the last decade it was a streak of silver across the cloudy skies that have worried the railroads for so long.

More than 25,000 persons visited the Zephyr in the one day on which it was exhibited in Boston. All along its travels the same story has been repeated in the long lines of visitors and the massed crowds along the right of way that gathered to see the passing of the newcomer. The streamline train is something more than a new departure. It is an arrival that the traveling public has been waiting for years to welcome.

Not only is this train luxurious, fast, ultra-modern. But on the account books are figures that tell a story glowing with practical promise. This new train will cut operating costs to some 40 per cent of the present system. Such equipment can compete with the buses that have taken away the bulk of the railroad's passenger traffic.

A train like the Zephyr not only makes great speed, but the operating costs will allow of a fare as low as that now possible by the bus. The same crowding thousands who have visited the station and lined the track to see the Zephyr will be waiting to line up at the ticket windows when the train and others like it go into operation. This is the fact that makes the Zephyr the silver streak on the railroad horizon.

The Light in Asia

OCCIDENTAL ideas of the Far East seldom extend to a recognition that journalism —like other things—has been going on there for a very long time. Quite without reference to the fact that paper, ink, and the printing process were old in China while Europe was still in the dark ages, English-language journalism is no mere upstart in the East.

Full many a publisher in the United States and in Great Britain must doff his hat in deference to newspapers older than his own published in English in that other part of the world. Only recently the Ceylon Observer, of Colombo, the oldest paper in Ceylon, observed its one hundredth anniversary. Since 1834 this excellent newspaper has been serving its field with distinction. In an impressive 72-page centenary edition, of itself a notable history of Ceylon and its development, it publishes well-deserved messages of congratulation from prominent statesmen, journalists, and business leaders in both Occident and Orient. One must respect the labor and courage that have made such journalism possible.

It is an excellent antidote for complacency to recognize that such newspapers as the Ceylon Observer have been carrying on successfully for more than a century in a part of the world which to most stay-at-homes is considered but little developed. There are other English dailies in Asia that have reached a very respectable age. The Times of Ceylon, also published at Colombo, was established in 1845; the Penang Gazette, in Straits Settlement, in 1833; the Rangoon Times in 1852 and the Rangoon Gazette in 1861, both of Burma; the Times of India, Bombay, in 1838; the Calcutta Exchange Gazette, a business paper, in 1818; the China Mail at Hong Kong, in 1845; and the North China Daily News, of Shanghai, in 1850. Many others were founded in the nineteenth century, while some of the newspapers printed in native languages also are more than a century old, notably the Bombay Samachar, established in 1822.

The Casual Day

NO WONDER Occidental poetry cumbrous to Oriental ear. Who swifter than Far Eastern word-etcher to transmit beauty through word? Inserts symbols between image and reader more reluctantly?

Chinese restaurant opened Boston other night. Souvenirs for guests. To J. C. R., chopsticks. On one stick, message—mysterious like East, laconical as laundry check. Waiter, on request, deciphered, acknowledging "regrettable inability to communicate"—implied feeling. This—cherry tree. This—April. Together—more. But what?

"How's this?" (J. C. R., to waiter, returned.) Oriental friend delighted. Complete translation evidently. Nevertheless, few words, on back menu:

In April
Oh,
The cherry blossoms!

"The gunmakers are not in business for their health."—*George Seldes*, in "Iron, Blood and Profits."

Nor for anybody else's.

"Our Envoy Informs Japan It Can't Override Treaties."—New York headline.

Ah, so that's what Japan hasn't been doing.

Cuba is to have a "brain trust," according to Havana reports that President Mendieta has picked fifteen university professors as a "council of state." But Cuba, of course, is used to the prospect of revolution.

LIVING'S FORTUITIES

Living's so odd. I'm puzzled oft-
En by its ambiguities.
Why the egg shell will not soft-
En, why the manly hat is doft-
En, why the airplane stays aloft-
En other incongruities.

Living's so odd. My mind is teem-
In' with its superfluities.
Like moonin' at the moon's dim beam-
In', like the crowd at football scream-
In', eatin' ice without the cream-
In' other ingenuities.

Living's so odd. I've c[illegible] a cropp-
Er by its perspicuities.
By the vogue of shining [illegible]opp-
Er, by the diver's tumm[illegible]flopp-
Er, by all its manners, qu[illegible]nt and propp-
Er any other "uities."

G. A. C.

Sculptors can hardly be expected to indorse the codified New Deal, particularly in view of the resentment it has brought against chiseling.

WITHOUT PERMISSION

Who is so quite unpop. with me
As my book borrower, w. p.?

Young men now leaving college find, according to President Dodds of Princeton University, that "the advice they receive from their elders is unsatisfactory and confused." Which reminds us of the line that runs: "Never take advice—even this."

Moscow—The Dragon Contrast

COMPARISONS are relative, and perhaps one does well to approach Moscow from the East rather than from Europe or America. During my first week in the Soviet capital, I was riding through the city with an American woman visitor. She said, "I feel so sorry for these people. They seem so shabby, so poor. They live in such crowded quarters, and have so little refinement in their lives."

To me, after years spent in China, this statement was something of a shock. The people of Moscow seemed remarkably well clothed and well fed. At least they all wore solid shoes and thick, warm garments. We had left Shanghai in mid-winter, yet thousands of ricksha pullers and other humble workers were going about barefooted and in thin, ragged cotton robes.

Overcrowded as Moscow is, housing conditions cannot compare to the swarming slums in Chinese coastal cities. To Chinese workers, conditions in Moscow would seem luxurious.

Moscow residents like to say, "This is really an Asiatic city." Visitors from Europe frequently repeat this statement. But to one coming to Moscow from Asia there seems little to justify it. The boulevards are wide and well paved and even the side streets and lanes are paved and lined with sidewalks. The twisting dirt roads and clamorous disorderly traffic of most Chinese cities are absent here. Absent, too, is the color and picturesqueness of either China or Japan. Moscow has the Kremlin, it is true, and the so-called Chinese Wall, and a few remaining Byzantine churches with their irregular grotesque domes. But Moscow lies in Europe, and to the visitor from Asia seems a European city. Its Asiatic color, if ever it existed, has almost disappeared.

* * *

However, a trip by the trans-Siberian express from China impresses one with how large a share of Asia Moscow represents. For seven days and six nights the train speeds along from the Manchurian border, and five of those days are gone before one reaches the Urals, the boundary between Asia and Europe. One begins to lose account of time in the seemingly interminable progress across the snow-covered plateaus and through the virgin forests of Siberia. In this vast undeveloped region, the "Far West" of the Soviet Union, lies the future of the Russian state and the Russian people, one feels certain.

It is easy to understand why Moscow's official newspapers speak so much and so often of the importance of Asia to their Government. Siberia, once a dreaded land for exiles, is being more correctly pictured as a new land of hope and a storehouse of most of the good things man uses and desires.

Those familiar with many parts of the Soviet Union agree that Moscow is the "favored city," and that conditions for workers here are better at present than anywhere else in Russia. With due appreciation for what has been accomplished, the visitor from Asia may be permitted to doubt whether the Soviet Government has yet been able to provide its people with a standard of living equal even to that in Japan. Moscow's workers must stand in line for hours to get their black bread and limited rations of milk and vegetables.

Although building has proceeded at an amazing pace for years, the city still is so overcrowded that families with two rooms are considered fortunate. Skilled workers and professional people still live in Moscow in material conditions which would distress and perplex the same groups in the United States or in most European countries. Transportation facilities, although constantly extended, cannot carry all of the importunate crowds which besiege every tram or bus. The routine of existence seems more fatiguing here than in any large Japanese city. But of course Moscow residents live in hope. Their Government is aggressive and devoted; it promises them vastly improved material comforts in a few years. So they endure the present and cast their thoughts into the future.

* * *

To compensate for present material discomforts, the Soviet Government seeks to provide a satisfying cultural life for workers. In Moscow there are numerous theaters, two opera houses, cinema halls, clubs, museums and libraries, all impressively well maintained and always well filled. It is startling to enter an opera house and discover an audience of workingmen and their families, with hands roughened by manual labor and dressed in rough working clothes. "Udarniki," or specially skilled and earnest workers, are given the best seats at theaters and the opera.

These audiences are extremely well behaved and accept quietly, although without much enthusiasm, the well-performed productions of operas, ballets, Russian classics and modern plays and motion pictures with a heavy dose of Communist ideology. Every seat is always occupied at every kind of performance, however "high brow" it may be. Perhaps the visitor is mistaken in suspecting that enthusiasm would be more general if the tone of these performances was a little less elevated.

The process of imparting "Communist culture" to Russian working people in Moscow proceeds at a terrific pace. Newspapers, periodicals, books, theaters, cinemas, the radio are all fiercely educational. Communist critics volley and thunder against any new book or play which "lacks ideological content." Under the impetus of the first and now the second Five-Year Plan, large masses of workers spend their days in learning unfamiliar trades based upon the machine. After work, they are faced with the almost equally difficult task of absorbing an unfamiliar culture.

The strain of so much learning is apparent, and it is not surprising that the workers seek relaxation. Soviet critics are annoyed by the immediate and genuine popular success of the broad farces and slap-stick comedies occasionally produced. Men and women wait patiently in line to buy Moscow's only afternoon newspaper, which has a lighter tone than the severely educational morning papers. Novelties such as the occasional productions of American plays are eagerly welcomed, although they are usually serious enough. The educational program is taking hold upon the people who are ambitious to learn. But they show a human yearning for amusement and diversion which is not yet widely satisfied.

* * *

Two impressions stand out from early days in Moscow. One is the prevalence of the "booster" spirit, characteristic of boom periods and boom towns in the United States, indicating a high faith in the future and an admiration for "bigness" *per se*. Of course this feeling is natural at a time of great industrial expansion such as Russia is now experiencing.

The second is an odd feeling that the whole city and all the institutions within it are being operated by amateurs. In the hotels, in the state-owned shops, in government offices, one gets the impression that a great crowd of amateurs has taken over this vast organization and that all are learning their jobs together. In a sense, of course, this is true. There is still much confusion and inefficiency because so few workers have yet become professional.

One wonders how much of this is Russian and how much is due to the introduction of socialized state enterprises.

DEMAREE BESS.

Wandering Girls

WHILE authorities differ as to the number of runaway children and young girls in the United States alone, it is conceded that they are many. The grief that their actions occasion cannot be measured. It can, however, be alleviated by the knowledge that the number of girls to whom tragedy comes is relatively small. This statement, made by a woman whose work for years in a great city has been to check up on missing youth, may well be of comfort to the broken household.

What she has to say of the girls themselves is worthy of thoughtful consideration and widespread dissemination. "Even though they escape the dangers feared for them, they invariably suffer discomfort, loneliness and great privation. In nearly every case of which I know," this social worker says, "the girl's side of the story as to why she left home is easy to understand." She may have fallen below standard in school and, failing to make her grade, received a severe rebuke from her parents. She may have been unkindly treated by a thoughtless chum and the hurt seem unendurable. If older, it may be that her golden dream of love received a shock. Girls, by nature fine in character and intention, are, because of youth and inexperience, sensitive and easily perplexed. Lacking the perspective which years bestow, their one impulse is to get away from home, the scene of their trouble. And so, either alone or with some restless companion, they are "reported missing."

Whether in a spirit of adventure or because of an aching heart a girl first casts herself adrift, one thing should be made known to her as speedily as possible. That is that no matter where she goes, help is always available. And that the acceptance of this help does not necessarily mean a return to her home. Fear that representatives of the law or of organizations will force her, if under age, to return home regardless of circumstances in that home, has kept many a girl from asking help from official sources even when she longs to do so. In practically all cities the Traveler's Aid, the Y. W. C. A. or similar agencies are to be found, whose workers give sympathetic and wise help to those who come to them. When these societies are not to be found, a "wanderer" may ask the police to direct her to whatever social agency serves in their stead.

It may be too much to expect from youth that they should let their families know that all is well with them, even while guarding the secret of their whereabouts until ready to return. Yet there is ever a strain of chivalry in the young to which appeal may be made that they give that much consideration toward those who love them.

The accounts given by young people who have chosen this method of escape from difficulties with their families invariably end with, "I want to go home but—" It is the privilege of many a social worker to clear away the mists from the mind of the young questioner, and assure her of forgiveness and a warm welcome awaiting her. If as yet the word "home" awakens no response within her, then at least she may turn to the social worker for protection and friendship and no longer feel alone in city or town.

I. A.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Christian Crusade Is On

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S chief medical adviser at the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, Dr. Michael Hoke, recently . . . declared it to be his conviction that the only hope for recovery in America was through the rebuilding of character in the lives and hopes of the nation. . . .

The concern and faith shown by this man finally took root in the action of a group of professional men centering at Washington in the formation of a league of prayer. The original group numbered only forty, but . . . within six weeks the forty grew to tens of thousands and became known as the Christian Crusade. United States senators, Cabinet members, army officials, housewives, university professors, insurance executives, teachers, lawyers, ecclesiastics, editors, doctors, policemen and farmers were among those placing their names under the covenant. . . . Covenant cards have been requested from England, Germany and the Philippine Islands.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor stated . . . that it was his conviction that a spiritual recovery in America was more essential than an industrial recovery. . . . Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper declared that he saw no hope for a permanent economic recovery until there had been a spiritual awakening. . . .

These Crusaders announce that they . . . seek by a quiet quest to engage men and women everywhere in the effort to warm and quicken the heart of mankind and promote by prayer and faith a national and international understanding. The leaders express the conviction that the practice of united prayer among those of all nationalities and conditions of life will prove the melting point of greed, covetousness and social and racial prejudice, and of the international suspicion of today, and will prevent the war which now threatens mankind.—*Daily Gate City* (Keokuk, Iowa).

Up to the Movie Goers

WILL H. HAYS, grand mogul of the films, in his annual report, promises rich fare for discriminating movie goers. Pictures being planned for the coming season, he says, include "David Copperfield," "Vanity Fair," "Pride and Prejudice," "Les Misérables," "Rip Van Winkle," "Cyrano," "The Count of Monte-Christo" and a number of other classics. . . .

Mr. Hays does not mention them, but there will also be a quantity of tawdry underworld melodramas and similar thrillers to which the advocates of better movies have been objecting for these many years. It is there that the test will come. . . . If the public approves and attends the film versions of great literatures, there will be more of them. If it stays away from the cheap and vulgar productions, fewer of them will be made. . . . Good taste has its chance to triumph over mediocrity, if the advocates of the former can poll a majority.—*La Crosse* (Wis.) *Tribune*.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Drawn by C. LeRoy Baldridge

Britain's Place in the World

By Sir Austen Chamberlain

THREE CONDITIONS decide Britain's place in the world and determine British policy. Great Britain is an island, that island is placed close to the western shores of the continent of Europe; it has become the heart of a mighty empire stretching out into all the continents and finding a home in all the oceans. "When I think of the British Empire," the late Lord Milner once said to a Toronto audience, "I don't want to go into the street to shout; I want rather to retire to my closet and pray."

Indeed, the thought of such an empire, of what it is and what it may become, of its possibilities and its perils, of the opportunities it offers and the responsibilities which they bring with them is for any man of heart and vision a sobering as well as an inspiring exercise.

Picture it as it stands today—a commonwealth of seven autonomous nations, each directing its own fate, each separately represented in the Assembly of the League of Nations, each if it so wishes with its own minister at foreign courts, with no remaining political link except their common allegiance to the British crown. Alongside of them and like them separately represented in the League at Geneva, British India with its 250,000,000 inhabitants who are subjects of the king-emperor and native India—the India of the princes who are not subjects of the king but under his suzerainty and themselves rule over another 70,000,000 human beings. Next come the colonies in varying stages of development but nearly all enjoying some form of representative government; the protectorates and, finally, the mandated territories held, so to speak, in trust to the League of Nations by South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. No such experiment in government has ever been made before in the world's history; there is no experience to guide us except our own mistakes and successes, nothing to make its continuation possible except our common determination to maintain it. There is certainly no cause for shouting; there is much for praise and prayer.

"It is a good work and prudent," wrote John Milton, "to be able to guide one man; of larger extended virtue to order well one house; but to govern a nation piously and justly, which only is to say happily, is for a spirit of the greatest size and divinest mettle."

* * *

"To govern one nation." What qualities, then are required in the rulers of the British Empire in every part of the far-flung dominions of King George?

The island, the continent, the empire—these are the three factors which fix our place in the world and must be somehow harmonized in the determination of our policy. It is not always easy, for the three

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The River Thames at London With Its Wharves, Its Shipping and Its Warehouses. An Excursion Boat Dodges In and Out Among the Larger Craft While the Tower Bridge Raises Its Great Draw in the Background.

influences often pull different ways and patience and statesmanship of a high order are needed to see them in due perspective and to decide where one or the other must prevail and in what degree on each occasion.

Let us examine the three factors in turn.

Great Britain is an island, but it is separated from the continent of Europe only by the narrow waters of the North Sea or the still narrower waters of the English Channel. The whole of our southern and eastern coasts are within a few hours' steaming of the ports of France and the Low Countries. When I worked in my Sussex garden during the war, I could hear the constant booming of the guns in France. It is as if South America were doubled back along the eastern seaboard of the United States and Americans looked out eastward not on 3000 miles of ocean but at the cliffs of the opposite coast while behind them the Pacific washed the western slopes of the Alleghenies.

In a world where, owing to the improvements effected in transport, distances are being rapidly diminished and intercommunication becoming more rapid, all nations are brought closer together and become more dependent on each other. Trade developed by these improved methods of communication completes the process which they have begun and the existence of civil war in China, or of disturbed conditions in the Far East, has its repercussions on the daily life and fortunes of citizens of the United States no less than of Great Britain. Time has been foreshortened; space has been bridged. A Thibetan indifference to the affairs and doings of other nations is no longer possible for any of us. Even the strictest avoidance of entangling alliances did not suffice to render the United States immune to the ultimate effects of the murder of an Austrian archduke in an obscure Balkan town.

* * *

Conceive then the position of Great Britain, a small island almost touching the continent of Europe. Even before the days of steam, her coasts were but a few hours' sail from the shores of France and the Low Countries. If a single power dominated those countries and commanded their ports, the danger to England's security would be immense and imminent. Still more would this be the case if that power were so overwhelmingly strong that it also dominated the Continent.

Hence derive two fundamental axioms of British policy the consequence of which can be traced throughout her history. First, *the independence of the Low Countries is a British interest.* Secondly, *the preservation of a certain balance amongst the great powers of Europe is equally a British interest,* for the independence of the Low Countries would cease to exist in fact, however it might be preserved in form, if a single power were able to achieve the overlordship of the Continent.

These axioms, as I have called them, of British policy explain Great Britain's interventions on the Continent and account for nearly all her European wars. The source of danger and the object of suspicion have changed as nations rose or sank in power, but the purpose underlying British policy has remained the same. For this reason we fought Spain under Philip II in the sixteenth century and France under Louis XIV in the seventeenth century. The long and confused wars of the first half of the eighteenth century were but the consequence of Britain's dread lest France with the resources of Spain and the Indies at her disposal should so dominate the world as to destroy our insular security. A like danger inspired the long struggle with revolutionary and Napoleonic France. The same motive explains England's interest in the establishment of Belgian independence in 1930; and it was the violation of the guarantee of Belgian neutrality then given by Great Britain and the other great powers which, reenforcing the sense of danger caused by the invasion of France, determined the unanimity of the British people at the outbreak of the great war.

* * *

Finally, it was the same sense that our security depended on the peace and security of our neighbors across the Channel and North Sea which seven years after the close of that great struggle led to the signature of the Treaty of Locarno.

Here, therefore, we have found one factor consistently at work in British foreign policy for more than three centuries, a chain which reaches from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to that of King George V.

It is particularly noticeable that even the cataclysm of the great war, so far from altering our resolve to maintain the independence of the Low Countries, has strengthened it and instead of causing us to restrict our guarantee has led us to extend it to the frontiers of France and Germany. And this is natural, for the events of the great war had shown us once again that we could not remain indifferent to the fate of our neighbors; nay more, that with the development of the airplane and airship, the command of the sea no longer suffices for our protection. The frontiers of France and Belgium have become our frontiers, and peace on those frontiers is a British interest of the first importance. Belgium must be independent; France must be neither attacker nor attacked. Our enemy will be not Germany or France or Belgium, but that one of the three which first breaks the peace; and so our treaty takes the form not of an alliance but of a guarantee. France and Germany, Germany and Belgium mutually agree to keep the peace one with another and to refer all differences not solved by diplomacy to tribunals of arbitration or to the Council of the League of Nations, and the guarantee given by Great Britain and Italy to them all is that these engagements shall be faithfully observed. This series of treaties has thus become the basis of the public law of western Europe. It is decisive for the policy of Britain in Europe. To maintain peace is our first object or, if this unhappily prove impossible, to keep the danger as far as possible from our own shores.

No danger threatens us from France. She is heavily armed but passionately desirous of peace. Her ambitions are satisfied; no pressure of population drives her to seek expansion and the constant menace on her eastern frontier would forbid her, even if she had the will, to seek adventure elsewhere. Vis-à-vis of Great Britain, Italy's position is not unlike that of France. Anglo-Italian relations are excellent; no cause of quarrel exists between us; no war has ever found us ranged on different sides. We have many interests in common and no rivalries but those of peace.

If danger ever threatens Britain, it will be from some other quarter.

Before I leave this part of my subject, it is perhaps necessary that I should say a word on another aspect of it.

Two contradictory currents of thought are at present distinguishable in the British attitude to Europe. On the one hand there are those who urge that even our present commitments, limited as they are, are dangerously extended. This school would have us repudiate Locarno and leave the League of Nations. Our concern, they say, is not with Europe but with the Empire. Let Europe go to the devil in its own way. What have we to do with it? "Am I my brother's keeper?"

This argument assumes that the Dominions think likewise and that they too would desire to withdraw from the League of Nations. I see no proof of this assertion; on the contrary, the weight of evidence seems to me to point the other way. For Great Britain to leave the League on these grounds would not only destroy her influence in Europe, it would weaken her position in the Empire. And if this be not answer enough, there remain as mentors history and geography. We may be *isolated;* we can never be *insulated.* For a nation so situated prevention is better than cure, and with all its weaknesses and all its failures, put them how high you will, the League remains the best preventive of war that the wit of man has yet been able to devise.

* * *

The other current of opinion takes the exactly opposite course. Admitting that isolation is an impossible policy, this school urges that the weakness of our position lies not in the extent but in the limitation of our present engagements. Make the guarantees of Locarno universal, say some; that which preserves the peace in western Europe will be equally effective the world over; the wider your guarantee, the less the likelihood that you will ever be called upon to implement it. Arm the League itself, say others; at least endow it with an international air force and trust your defense to it. Make the covenant effective by undertaking to enforce its sanctions, diplomatic, political and, if need be, military whenever and wherever the occasion arises. The mere threat will be sufficient; action will be unnecessary. It might be so, if the United States were a member of the League. It cannot be so while the United States holds aloof. On this matter the attitude of the United States is decisive for British policy. Except in association with America, I do not believe that our people would ever accept such extended obligations or that the end in view would be attained by her doing so.

Monsieur Herriot in the interesting article which he contributed to this Magazine Section (Jan. 3) seems to expect further guarantees from Great Britain. He will find no difficulty in securing from the British Government their assent to the establishment of an effective international control of disarmament. That assent has indeed already been given and is embodied in the latest British memorandum, where it is further proposed that in the event of the Permanent Disarmament Commission reporting that any party to the Disarmament Convention has failed to execute it loyally there shall be immediate consultation between the other contracting parties with the object of exchanging views as to the steps to be taken for the purpose of restoring the situation and of maintaining in operation the provisions of the present convention.

* * *

"The insertion of these words," the memorandum continues, "would . . . emphasize the inescapable duty of all signatories of the convention to keep in the closest touch with one another and to do whatever is right and possible to prevent or remedy any violation of so important an international treaty."

This is as far as any British Government is likely to go. We have given an unqualified guarantee of the western frontiers of France and Belgium because our own safety is bound up with the independence and integrity of those countries. But though it is natural for Monsieur Herriot to hanker after a revival of the Geneva Protocol of 1924, that is a dream which as far as we are concerned will never be realized, for the protocol was rejected not only by the United Kingdom but by all the Dominions whose governments a little later congratulated the British Government on the service it had rendered to the cause of peace by the part it had taken in the Treaty of Locarno.

The contrast is significant and illustrates the interplay of the three factors which determine British policy. If we had been a purely island state situated somewhere in mid-Atlantic, we might perhaps have held aloof from all engagements. If we had been a continental power, we might very probably have taken a different view of the protocol. The part we have actually taken protects our safety and, being precisely defined and geographically limited, receives the commendation of the Dominions.

When Opportunity and Security Click

Changing Economic Conditions in the United States Under the New Deal Bring Into Seeming Conflict Elements Capable of Harmonious Adjustment

By Tully Nettleton

AMERICA IS BEING TORN between two desires as old as the human race. One is a tradition deep seated in American history and character—the glorification of opportunity, the free chance of the individual to improve his lot. The other is an instinctive impulsion now heightened by economic circumstance—the urge for security, for a closer banding together in the interest of mutual self-preservation.

Within the last generation a fundamental change has taken place in the United States. America, long eager to boast that it had "grown up," is now tasting what it means to have attained industrial maturity. And there is bitter with the sweet.

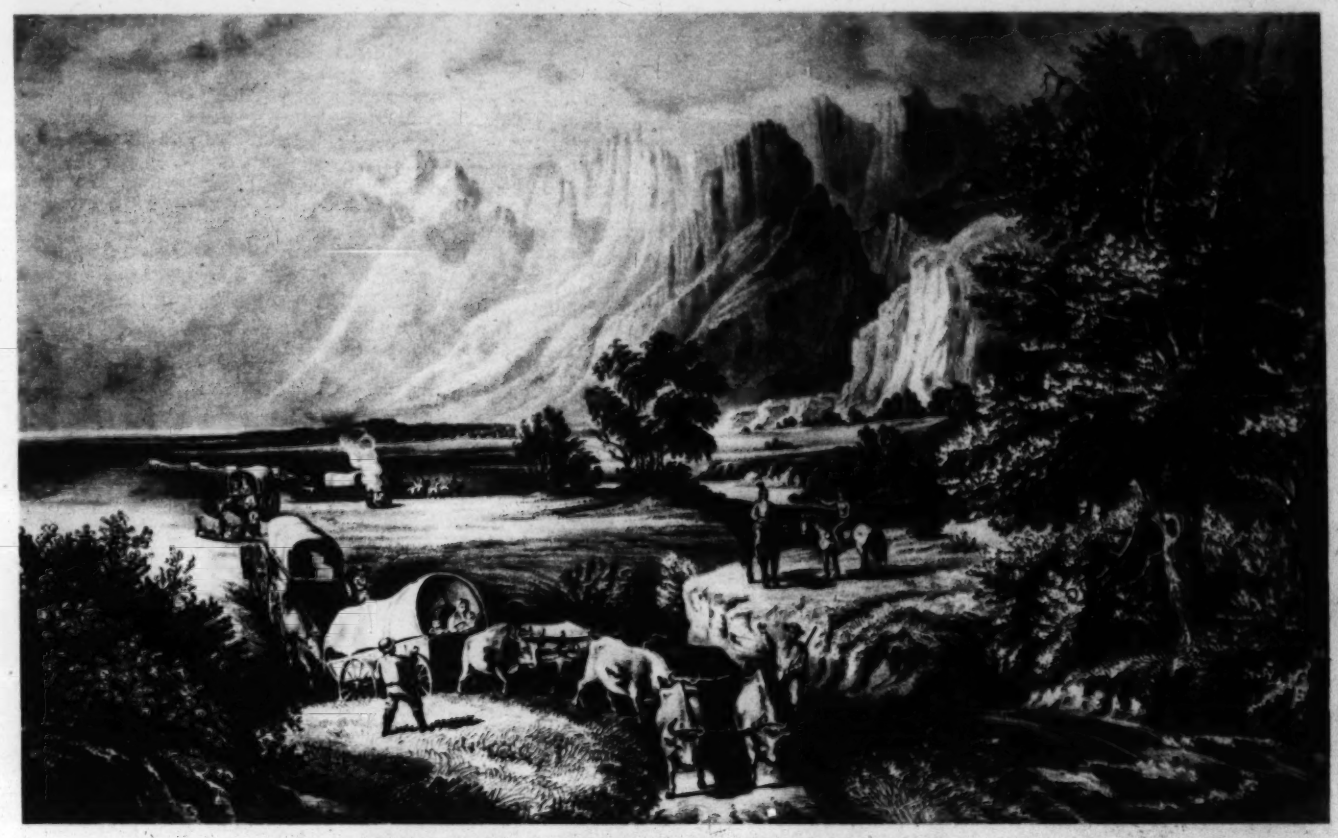
Hence in the forums which a century or less ago rang with encomiums on the matchless resources of the continent and the glorious liberties awaiting the immigrant in quest of home and fortune, today there sound such cries as those for unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, stabilization in industry, restrictions on wealth and incomes, protection for savings and small investors, federal responsibility for charitable relief, extension of coöperative undertakings and of paternalistic governmental activities. America "the land of opportunity" is in apparent transition to America the searcher for economic security.

Nations of Europe long ago accustomed themselves to more settled and collective ways of living as population became more crowded and as commercial development gravitated into comparative routine. Germany in Bismarck's time pioneered in social insurance. Great Britain came through this last crisis on her unemployment insurance plan, termed "dole." Frenchmen may be individualists, but they demand no greater responsibility of their Government than to provide safety for the savings on which they expect to retire. Italy, for all her anti-Bolshevism, has fostered some socialization of responsibility for the worker by Fascism's syndical organization of industry in the "corporative state." All this without touching collectivism of the type exemplified in Soviet Russia.

Thus it is typical of industrial maturity that people look to governments, to their collective organizations, to supply economic security. Such analogies could be carried back even to the ancient Hebrews. For when they came out of Egypt, what they were looking for was a land of opportunity. And this it was that Moses promised them at the borders of Canaan:

> For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks and water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills;
>
> A land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil olive, and honey;
>
> A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack any thing in it; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass. (Deuteronomy 8:7-9.)

And the promise was fulfilled. Yet when Israel had been several centuries a nation there came times when opportunity seemed not enough, when the lands of promise appeared all to have been preëmpted, and there were mutterings about maldistribution of wealth; and some of the prophets came in the guise of social reformers. Perhaps in these vicissitudes there was a readier ear for the promises of security, such as the many assurances of safety which occur in the songs of those times.



EARLY EMIGRANTS SEEKING OPPORTUNITY IN THE FAR WEST — From Currier & Ives Print
Caravan of Covered Wagons Crossing the Plains With the Rocky Mountains in the Background.

Some early settlers and writers of the American West were fond of comparing it to the land of milk and honey in the Old Testament. In 1856 there was published in Boston a book entitled, "The Garden of the World, or The Great West," and with the subtitle, "A Guide to Emigrants." It opened with this grandiloquent paragraph:

> The Land of Promise, and the Canaan of our time, is the region which, commencing at the slope of the Alleghenies, broadens grandly over the vast prairies and mighty rivers, over queenly lakes and lofty mountains, until the ebb and flow of the Pacific tide kisses the golden shores of the El Dorado.

From pre-Revolutionary times the lands west of the Appalachians beckoned to men in quest of adventure and opportunity. First, it was the fur trade with the Indians; then, pushing ever farther westward, came the hunters and trappers; after them the cattlemen, the prospectors for minerals, and the frontier settlers or farmers with their families. In each successive wave the open lands were the spark to the pioneering urge. Theodore Roosevelt in his "Winning of the West" characterizes the backwoodsmen who pushed into Kentucky and the Northwest Territory as being brothers under the skin to those later speculators who made, or at least courted, fortunes, in building empires of merchandising or manufacture, in exploiting timber or mines or oil fields, in laying railroads or playing the stock market.

Yet these lands sometimes spelled security rather than opportunity. The fact that they were available was something to fall back upon when business recessions struck and employment failed in the cities.

The subsistence farms of the recovery program represent an effort to recapture that resort to the land for security. And doubtless they will succeed in some measure. But the return is not so easy as formerly, for little such suitable land is available and industrial training has reduced men's acquaintance with the soil. Indeed to the jobless man mechanized industry seems to have set up a sort of monopoly of the chance to make a living. Within his city-trained ken there is no longer any place where "squatter sovereignty" prevails, even limited, except on a park bench.

The frontier influence was of the essence of individualism. It inculcated bold self-reliance, initiative and energy. It gave drive and free play to some of the qualities that have made America great. It said, "Here is wealth to be had for the taking, by those who dare!" It bestowed its rewards on the adventurous and resourceful. But alas, it put its premiums, too—at least temporarily—on greed, cruelty, rapacity, disregard for law, exploitation and sharp dealing.

The frontier that opens now is one that opens inward. It consists of exploring the possibilities of living together in greater comity and union, of developing the intensive, rather than extensive, resources of the land, and of promoting the arts and industries instead of subduing new wildernesses. In this era the premium lies on those graces and qualities which enable men to coöperate with their fellows.

Yet a degree of individual initiative is still requisite, and too great a reliance on governmental effort—which, after all, is only the sum of individual effort—leads to inertia, indolence and stagnation, a kind of reversed grasping in which the many exploit the few. This is not even permanent security.

The fundamental answer does not lie in forms of government, whether socialistic or laissez faire. These may influence or give expression to the thought of the period. The New Deal is the manifestation of a shift of emphasis from the desire to give opportunity to the strong and powerful to a demand for greater economic security—yes, and opportunity—for the less fortunate. But here, as in the case of the land, is seen how opportunity and security are inextricably intermixed. Give a man security and he wants opportunity; give him opportunity and he wants security.

Just now the desire seems to focus on security. But the day of opportunity is not past. Even while wage stability is being clamored for, we see perverted efforts to manufacture a counterfeit of opportunity through a spread of gambling, lotteries, sweepstakes and the like. We know there are all sorts of shady speculators and promoters only waiting to give the public another whirl. But is it necessary to provide this kind of opportunity?

The only kind of opportunity worthy of preservation is the opportunity to serve and to be rewarded in proportion to service. Similarly, the only just claims to economic security are those made in proportion to service or at least willingness to serve.

True opportunities exist even in industrially mature countries. Invention is always at work, in the laboratory, the shop, the market place or on the farm. Change is continually taking place, and with it new needs arise, new products and new processes appear.

Yet there must be something to tie to. Having improved his opportunity, a man looks for something secure into

(Continued on Page 13)

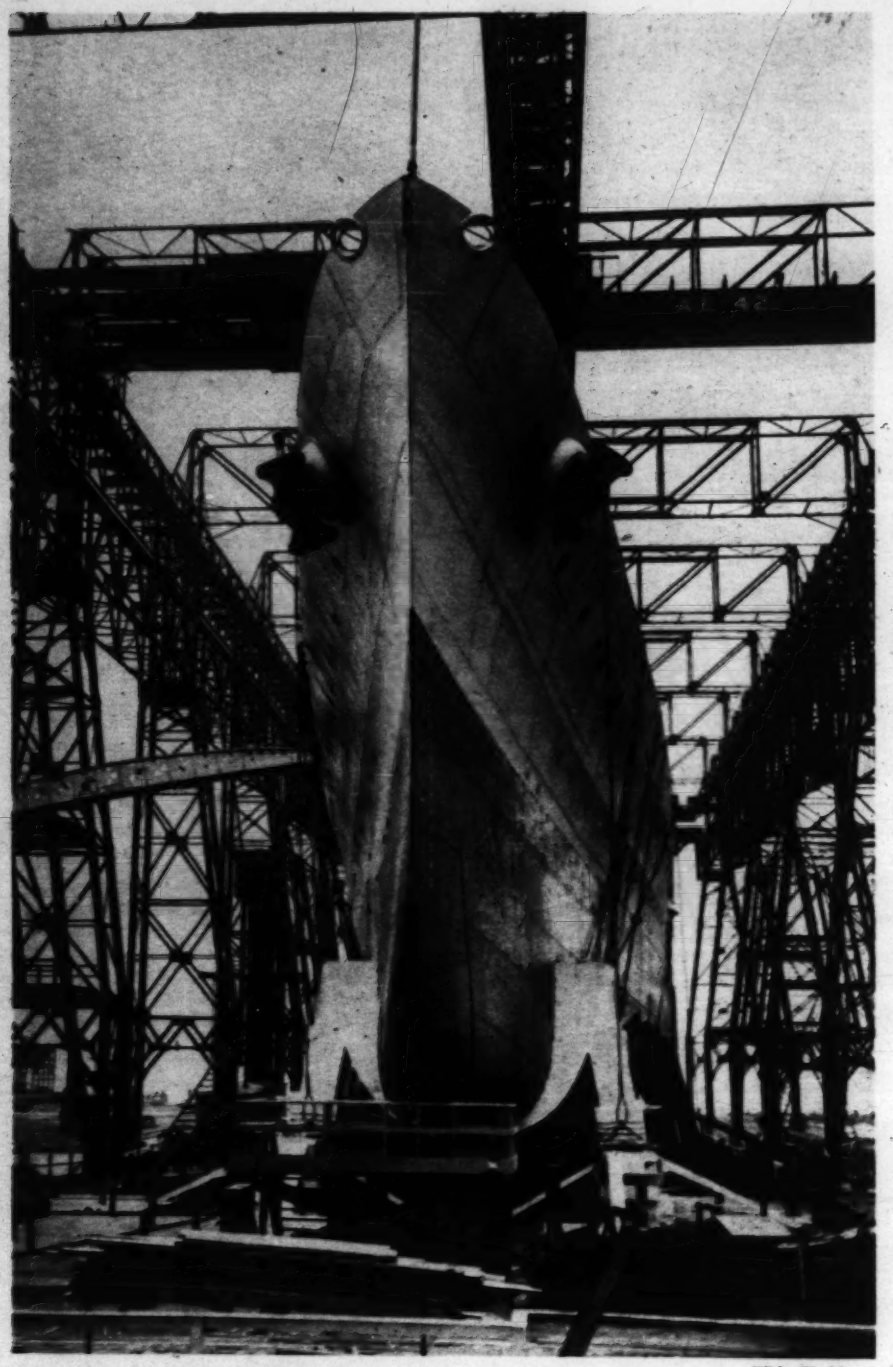
Wide World

CROWDS OF APPLICANTS LINE UP FOR OPPORTUNITY TO WORK IN THE DETROIT, MICH., AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

The Battleship—Builder of Big Bills

Its Cost to the World in Fear, in International Trade, in Ultimate Decrease in Employment, in Increasing Taxes, Is an Appalling Commentary on the Trend of Competitive Armament

By Peter Savary



Wide World

A WAR CRAFT OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY IN THE MAKING

FOUR YEARS AGO, when the world was still comparatively prosperous, Britain's second Labor Government made an important peace gesture by curtailing the naval building program of its predecessor. Though slight, this beginning in disarmament removed from the pay roll some $30,000,000, or about 39,000 workers for 12 months.

Four years later, the repeated adjournment of the Disarmament Conference finds the five greatest naval powers, namely, Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy, committed to big naval increases.

Apart from the problem of national security, what is the biggest trouble which everyone is now asking their government to remedy? Unemployment—and, of course, more battleships means more employed. But this is only a part of the truth.

In the long run, warship construction is really seen as a palliative only, which, in the final resort, only aggravates the problem by withdrawing useful capital and displacing workers from productive employment. Mr. Taxpayer finances it out of his own earnings. Now he has less in his pocket to spend on sheer necessities.

So peace trades, productive trades, suffer, and while the armaments workers are temporarily better off, the net result is more fear in the world, and, therefore, less international trade, and, *in the end*, an *increase* rather than a decrease of unemployment. Indeed, the ship of peace must not be wrecked on the rock of unemployment.

A naval expert who has been compiling statistics to show the inevitable results of the new developments in naval armaments has produced some astounding figures. He estimates that, if the present increase in armaments is allowed to develop, before 1942 the five great naval powers will have spent nearly $4,000,000,000, mainly on the replacement of some 700 obsolete men-of-war. He adds that if the same powers had accepted proposals for limitation in size put forward many times by the British Government, this colossal replacement bill could be reduced by nearly half, to something under $2,100,000,000.

Meantime, an estimate of the present hope of economy and reduction in taxation may be had from the fact that these five powers are at this moment engaged on a building program exceeding 540,000 tons—bigger, in fact, than 15 ships the size of the Mauretania. Japan alone is committed to an expenditure of $275,000,000, the United States $285,000,000, while Great Britain has recently voted an additional building credit of over $42,000,000.

Of course, at the outset, though not in the long run, more ships mean fewer unemployed, more wages. To an impoverished world, distracted by unemployment, this employment factor is a standing temptation, which may just tip the balance in favor of a "more ships" policy when the question of national defense periodically comes up for review. Particularly is this the case with men-of-war, about 80 per cent of the cost of which is expended in wages.

* * *

It has been estimated that the construction of a British battleship worth $35,000,000 will give continuous employment for three years to some 14,400 workmen within sight of the slip. During these three years, the ship's armaments and armor-plating will employ 9800 men, the propelling machinery another 1000, furnishing and mess-fittings 340, clothing of the personnel 10 women, in all 25,550 hands.

In addition, the production of 30,000 tons of steel for the ship's plates and armor-plating will give work to 92 men for a year. As three tons of coal and one ton of coke are required to make one ton of ship's plates, 120,000 tons of coal and coke will be required to make all the ship's steel. This will keep 40 miners busy for 12 months. Transport costs will employ another 10 men, and the supply of 10,000 tons of wood for the cradle and the uprights of the ship another half-dozen. Approximate grand total—work for under 26,000 men and women for three years.

On the basis of this calculation, the $4,000,000,000 replacement expenditure to which the five great naval powers may be committed would, at the most, find employment for approximately 3,000,000 people for three years. Latest unemployed returns for these countries total 15,000,000.

Compare these figures with the building of a peace ship like the giant Cunarder 534, on which work has been resumed. When completed, she will be one of the largest liners afloat, and will carry 5000 passengers. Her actual building will give work to 4000 workmen for three years. Already, giant forgings have been made in British foundries. Seven turbo-generators, powerful enough to supply light and power to a large town, have been built in Rugby. Walsall is sending 400 tons of high-pressure tubes, the Potteries 200,000 pieces of crockery, Sheffield 1000 pieces of cutlery and plate, Liverpool $50,000 worth of window panes.

Yet the building and fitting of this vast ship will provide employment for not more than one-third of the people engaged on the construction of the largest battleship. The principal reason is that she costs a third less to produce. But, unlike the man-of-war, the peace liner earns her keep as soon as launched; she is productive. Take the 26-year-old Mauretania, now said to be as good as ever, and maybe good for another 20 years. Her cost was $10,000,000, or $25,000,000 less than the biggest battleship. Yet she can carry 1700 passengers, makes many trips a year across the Atlantic and is also a popular cruise ship to the West Indies.

The battleship, on the other hand, is wholly unproductive. And as its normal life is limited to 10 or 20 years, according to type, the whole of this waste of labor and raw materials has to be repeated the moment it becomes obsolete.

No one supposes that the world will always go on arming. The time must come when that process will be reversed. What, then, will happen to the armaments industries? They will face a difficult problem—retrenchment and perhaps industrial change. Already the British coal industry has experienced both. When the British fleet changed from coal to oil, nearly 500,000 miners lost their jobs. It did not matter whether their fellow-workers in the oil fields of Mesopotamia and Persia were working overtime. Today, there are still 300,000 displaced miners seeking work.

This question of the displaced armament worker is an important factor in the economics of battleship building. It comes up every time there is a change in the country's defense expenditure. In Great Britain, the bulk of the recent naval contracts has gone to private firms, the remainder to the government establishments. Unlike the latter, private contractors can produce other commodities besides armaments. Therefore their change-over from war to peace manufacture will be comparatively easier.

It has been left to Germany to supply the standard example of a large-scale change-over. Krupp's, of Essen in the Ruhr, carried it out under very trying conditions immediately after the World War. Lacking essential capital, and although some of the valuable machinery was broken up under the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, the vast reorganization was nevertheless effected, and today Krupp's workmen manufacture peace products in immense variety—calculating machines, cash registers, denture fittings, scientific instruments, motor engines, locomotives, boilers, turbines, in fact anything and everything made of iron and steel. In this connection, it is interesting to note that Krupp's staff, which numbered 81,000 under warlike production in July, 1914, had been built up again to 66,500 in January, 1930, despite the difficult economic position.

* * *

The case of government dockyards and arsenals presents greater difficulty. Situated more often than not in communities which are economically entirely dependent on their continued existence, these highly specialized units would be speedily ruined by a large transfer of workers to other parts of the country. There is, nevertheless, on record an interesting conversion case of a group of British war-time factories and workshops situated at Slough, which occurred shortly after the war. Acquired by private enterprise and successfully used for commercial production by the Slough Estates Company, the very diversified industries now operating at Slough produce almost everything that money can buy, including, among other things, ice cream, floor polish, razors, asbestos, motorcars, loudspeakers, telephones, and honey bottling.

From the point of view of the stricter control of the international trade in arms and ammunition, the more contracts go to government establishments the better. Supervision under the League of Nations Trade in Arms Convention of 1925 would be much easier, as would the fulfillment of paragraph 5, Article VIII of the League Covenant, which recognizes "that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections."

Of particular interest, in this connection, is a recent statement by Prof. P. J. Noel Baker, one of the world's foremost authorities on disarmament. Speaking with all his experience of the Disarmament Conference and of League procedure, he is convinced that the persistent rumors of adjournment which were circulated again and again after the Conference opened in February, 1932, "were deliberately manufactured by people who desired for whatever reason that the Conference should fail. I have no definite evidence to support my view . . . but I believed then and I believe today that paid agents of armament firms were endeavoring by the dissemination of false views to demoralize the Conference, to undermine the belief of delegates, press and public that it would be a success."

Within recent years, many budgets have only been balanced after very drastic economies. Every cut has, of course, meant a displacement of labor. If the battleships are not built, some armament workers will be displaced. But others will have retained their employment. Clearly, then, the question is

not one of reducing employment but of *where* the employment is to be.

How does the money saved on naval construction offset the lack of jobs in the armaments industry? One of two things might happen. It could either be spent by the governments on other services, or returned to the taxpayers by way of relief in taxation. Take the $42,000,000 naval credit recently voted by Great Britain. Not long ago, a petition of over 200,000 teachers was presented to Parliament, begging the Government to restore the education "cut" of $47,000,000 effected during the budget crisis of 1932. If restored, some $30,000,000 worth of salaries would find its way back into the teachers' pockets, and would soon be spent or invested in useful things.

If taxation were remitted, the money would, in Mr. Gladstone's words, be left "to fructify in the pockets of the taxpayers." But the taxpayer soon takes it out and spends it on the things he needs. Therefore, people are employed to just as great an extent as the people engaged at the moment in making arms. With this great difference, however, that men are employed in making things of use instead of things that are a menace to the peace of the world.

Not so long ago, Sir Josiah Stamp stated that "the standard of life throughout the great industrial powers would be lifted by 10 per cent by a cancellation of expenditure on arms at the state at which we now stand. It is the difference between chronic penury and a reasonable standard of comfort."

Again, in May, 1927, statesmen from nearly every country in the world assembled in Geneva for the first World Economic Conference, warned their governments against excessive armament expenditures, which, they said, "reduce the savings available for the development of industry, commerce and agriculture, and are a heavy burden upon the finances of the different states, entailing heavy taxation which reacts upon their whole economic life and lowers their standard of living."

This League Conference, it will be remembered, also warned the nations against excessive tariffs. But by 1929 its momentum of moderation had spent itself, and the world economic breakdown followed in all its severity.

It is now agreed that this crisis was mainly the cumulative result of each country trying to blockade the others by means of tariff restrictions. Equally clear it is that one cause at least of these tariffs is the vain desire of countries to be self-sufficient in view of the danger of war.

The great burden of armaments is not only the economic loss to the world. It is immensely more than that. Through it the whole economic structure is gravely disturbed by this overhanging fear of war, which is itself very largely the result of competitive armaments. Seen from that angle, an increase in battleship construction is a serious misdirection of capital and labor, which ultimately leads to default, repudiation and insecurity of investment, strangling trade, paralyzing industry, and ruining agriculture. It follows that the expenditure is not only unproductive, but positively harmful, for its economic effects are much greater in the direction of impoverishment than they are in the direction of employment.

According to the "World Economic Survey," issued by the League of Nations, there has recently been "more confidence and greater economic activity in the world as a whole than at any time since the financial panic began in the spring of 1931." It is made clear, however, that great and difficult problems in the sphere of international financial and economic relations remain unsolved, and that recovery can only be achieved by "a more positive and constructive approach to these outstanding international problems."

It is equally clear that the only alternative to the Disarmament Conference and "pooled security" is the rearmament of Germany, including battleships, submarines and all the other deadly weapons at present forbidden her under the Versailles Treaty, with a new race in armaments as the inevitable sequel. Will the taxpayers of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan see to it that returning prosperity and money saved by economies do not both mean greater expenditure on armaments?

Submarine Stands Indicted

Destructive to Human Morality in War and Useless to Prosperity in Peace, This Type of War Craft Found Enemy of Civilization

By Admiral Mark Kerr, R. N., Retired

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

EXCLUSIVELY HIS PLAYTHING

"A Degradation and the Negation of Chivalry in War Time and a Source of Squabbling, Suspicion and Unrest in Settlements Between Nations."

SHIPS OF ALL KINDS are used both in peace and war, according to their description and quality, and they form the principal lines of communication throughout the world.

In peace time every country is supplied in greater or lesser degrees by the sea routes of the world, and two countries, Great Britain and Japan, would cease to exist if their sea routes were entirely closed, while other countries would not be vitally wounded by the cutting of their veins of sea commerce, but would merely suffer inconvenience from the temporary loss of certain supplies.

In war time certain vessels are used for the protection of the sea routes of the countries owning them or alternatively for attacking the enemy's sources of supply. Let us see what value the submarine has in peace and in war.

In peace the submarine plays no part. It is not speedy enough for passenger carrying, and not bouyant enough for freight carrying. It draws too much water, compared with its tonnage, for entry into many ports.

In war time the submarine is a dangerous vessel of offense against large war vessels, but its principal work during the late war was in attacking merchant vessels in the enemy lines of communication.

* * *

During the course of its history it performed many acts which were entirely against the chivalrous traditions of the sea, such as sinking merchant ships, not only freight vessels but passenger ships, and drowning the crews and voyagers.

Obviously, a submarine cannot carry a quantity of passengers, and, being very vulnerable to attack, it would not take the risk of escorting the captured vessel into port. Neither had it a large enough complement of people to be able to put prize crews on board such vessels as surrendered.

The world at large was shocked at the brutality which sank noncombatants of both sexes and all ages without giving them a hope of saving their lives, and in one way this contributed to the victory of the Allies, for neutral nations ranged themselves on the side of the British and allied navies, who still carried out the old law of the sea, and never destroyed a noncombatant or a civilian life, and the sinking of the Lusitania was the event that ultimately brought the United States of America into the war.

* * *

It has been a tradition in the Anglo-Saxon races that when a fight is over and one man or one side has been proclaimed the victor, and as soon as the peace treaty has been carried out, all shall be forgotten and forgiven, and life started afresh.

This was an easy procedure to carry out in the days when civilians were untouched by the weapons of war, when the shooting of sentries was considered immoral, and the bombardment of defenseless towns was looked upon as uncivilized, but at the present day the horrible work of submarines in the last war has left an aftermath of hatred that makes the cementing of peace a long and protracted affair.

If it had not been for the barbarous invention of the submarine, poison gas, the bombing of defenseless towns, Europe would have been in a settled condition several years ago, with probably the League of Nations, with power at its back, the ruling arbiter in all disputes.

It is, therefore, apparent that the submarine is useless in peace time, a degradation and the negation of chivalry in war time, and, in addition, causes the settlements between nations after a war is over to be protracted through years of squabbling, suspicion, and unrest, which immeasurably prolong the time when peaceful prosperity will spread over the Continent.

* * *

The abolition of the submarine might have been accomplished directly the war was over, when everybody was sick at the thought of its horrors, but as time has gone on smaller nations realize that it is a comparatively cheap weapon against the greater and richer ones, and so the abolition question becomes more difficult.

It is also argued that nations who are without scruples would, in the event of the abolition of submarines, commence the building of these vessels after the declaration of war, and use them in spite of treaties.

This does not appear to be probable because the building of a submarine is a highly technical business and the training of a submarine crew takes a considerable time. It is improbable that an efficient vessel and ship's company could be manufactured in war time in less than 18 months or two years and produced in sufficient numbers to have any serious effect.

What is required to bring the world to realize the curse of the submarine is firm and gentle propaganda, pointing out how destructive it is to human morality during war and the aftermath, and how useless it is to prosperity and happiness in time of peace.

Rule of '12 Good Men and True' Is Passing

Women in Jury Service in More Than a Score of States Found by Judges and Attorneys to Be Meeting All Their Obligations With Consistency and Understanding

By Alma Lutz

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES dissatisfaction is being registered regarding the jury system. Juries have convicted out of prejudice; they have failed to convict where the evidence warranted; they have been "fixed." The fault is not so much in the system itself as in the caliber of jurors called for service. Men of intelligence and ability have been most remiss. They have avoided service by offering business pressure as an excuse, and yet they complain because the courts are not functioning properly, because crime is rampant and criminals are allowed to go free.

A simple means of improving jury service is to make women eligible as jurors in all the states. This will provide a greater quantity of better material to draw from. Women of intelligence and integrity have more leisure than the average business man. They are more willing to serve, possibly because the experience is a new one, possibly because they have a flair for cleaning up society as they do the home.

Women are now eligible for jury service in 22 jurisdictions—Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

Sufficient time has elapsed in all these jurisdictions to prove that women as jurors are highly satisfactory and are needed in our courts. Prominent judges and lawyers agree that women make capable, attentive, intelligent jurors, that they are not unduly swayed by emotion or prejudice, and that they make a conscientious effort to decide a case on its merits. They do not feel that women are out of their element on a jury, but feel rather that their presence is of great help in administering justice. They find women willing to serve. In fact, all the time-honored objections to women jurors have been disproved.

Experience with women jurors has proved that they are not too emotional to weigh the evidence and give fair verdicts. Mr. G. A. Youngquist, former Assistant Attorney-General of Minnesota, says, "They are probably less susceptible to pleas of sympathy than are the men. I have seen them return to the jury box with tears of sympathy in their eyes but a verdict of guilty in their hands."

After observing the reactions of women jurors for seven years in the Michigan courts, Judge Arthur J. Tuttle of the United States District Court, Detroit, finds them no more sentimental than men. "They are both likely to get crying," he says, "and forget the facts and law. The only difference is the men are likely to cry over the good-looking young ladies and the women over the good-looking young men. By having a mixed jury their prejudices balance in some cases and better verdicts are obtained than with a jury made up entirely of men or entirely of women."

From his experience with women jurors, Governor Langer of North Dakota has come to the conclusion that they are more hard-hearted and colder-blooded than men, and that if he were to be tried for a serious crime, he would rather have 12 men serve on the jury than 12 women.

"My experience covering many years with jury trials," says Judge Jeremiah Neterer of the United States District Court, Seattle, Wash., "has shown that women jurors function in an admirable fashion. They seem to have the faculty of many times looking through the legal technical web of a proposition to the right. My experience has not shown that they are carried away by sympathy or prejudice but rather determine matters upon the merits of the issue under consideration."

An argument frequently advanced against jury service for women is that as women have not had as much experience in business as men they cannot understand the evidence presented in certain cases. Contrary to expectations, however, women have not proved to be unqualified for the task. A well-known business man in Minneapolis, Minn., who has served regularly as a juror for the last 30 years has made these observations: "Like many other men of the old school, I was formerly adverse to the employment of women as jurors, but since serving with them on several occasions I have entirely reversed my opinion. Strange to say, the average woman juror, despite the fact of more than half of them having no business experience, grasps the import of a case more intelligently than the average man juror. I attribute it to the fact of their being good listeners, extremely conscientious; and, while knowing little or nothing about law or business, they show very good reasoning power. . . .

* * *

"I was recently on a case which lasted nearly a week and the arguments presented by a woman juror, whose employment was of a minor capacity in a local laundry, astounded me. She was a woman of limited education and had worked since early girlhood. Furthermore, she had never served as a juror before that time. While the foregoing is an outstanding case, nevertheless I had similar experiences with women on other cases where sound judgment was needed."

Judge Gustave G. Gehrz of the Circuit Court, Milwaukee, Wis., has had ample opportunity to test the intelligence of women jurors under the special verdict system and he has found that they solve complex issues with fine understanding and commendable consistency.

* * *

Women are not given to extravagant verdicts because as budgeters of the family they have been trained to careful spending. They have fewer business and political prejudices than men and are less stubborn, as they have learned to make concessions to reach agreements.

Those who are sentimental about shielding women from the baser things of life argue that women must be protected from the revolting evidence which they would hear in a court room. Women do not need protection from such evidence, but society needs to act so that the cause of such evidence will diminish, and it can do this best with the help of women who after all are fundamentally concerned. Court evidence is no more contaminating than life as it goes on about us, no more contaminating than the lurid stories of the press read in many homes.

Women are of inestimable value as jurors in trials for crimes against young women and girls. When there is a male jury and when, as is often the case, the court room is filled with curious men, it is difficult to get women witnesses to repeat the revolting details of such crimes and to get convictions. With women on the jury, witnesses are better able to give their testimony. Mixed juries handle these unpleasant subjects impersonally and without embarrassment.

It is often said that women do not want jury service. Some women, of course, do not want it as some men do not. Women as a whole are public-spirited. They are always ready to do their part in raising the standard of civilization and in states where they have been eligible as jurors they have willingly served.

Judges and practicing attorneys in these states have found that they make fewer requests for exemption than men. The custom of the court is to excuse women if they have small children demanding their attention. Men are excused for business reasons. The general opinion is that the best results are obtained when jury service is compulsory for all citizens and there are no special exemptions for women, with, however, excuse from service for both men and women for legitimate reasons.

To many women jury duty is a holiday from household routine. It opens up to them an unexplored bit of life. The fee is an attraction. It is money earned by them which they can use for themselves or for the home. With part of it, if necessary, they can employ someone to look after the household while they are in court. Women of the well-to-do and wealthy classes have more leisure than the average business man. A few days spent in a court room as a juror are more constructive and of more service to society than months spent in club work. Women see that by jury duty and the proper enforcement of the law they protect their children as much as watching over them in the home.

There is much concern in some quarters over the unfortunate plight of women if a case should drag on for weeks. The furor stirred up is ludicrous. The matter has been easily arranged in states where women serve on juries. Women bailiffs are appointed to take charge of the women. They are quartered at night in comfortable hotel rooms while the case continues. Special rooms are provided in courthouses for women jurors. Even in cases where a mixed jury is obliged to spend a night in one room with a curtain separating men and women there is no cause for alarm. Men and women have been traveling for years in Pullmans at night without too great a strain on their sensibilities or morals.

* * *

The stock argument in some states is inadequate courthouse facilities. The assumption is that it is too troublesome and expensive to make a change. Now, however, there is no excuse. With so much money expended in public works for unemployment relief, a small amount can be apportioned to courthouses for much needed improvements.

Twenty-seven states still hold women ineligible as jurors—not because of dissatisfaction with jury service for women in states where it has been tried—but because of indifference and conservatism. Men in general feel that it is an unimportant question.

Conservatives, always opposed to change, put forward the same old sentimental arguments which were used against woman suffrage. A few, fearing that with women on juries convictions will be surer and penalties more severe, fight to keep women out of our courts. In New York, Maryland and Massachusetts jury bills have been introduced year after year only to be shelved by legislators who have felt that they had weightier matters to consider.

HERE WOMEN SIT WITH MEN IN OPERATING THE SCALES OF JUSTICE

Ewing Galloway

The Big Broadcast—Radio's Side Dish

Served for the Eye as Well as the Ear, the Studio Auditorium Programs Give a Few Hundreds of Persons the Opportunity to See What a Few Millions Only Hear

By Janet Mabie

"OH, EDDIE, WHAT HAVE YOU GOT ON?"
As "Jimmie" Wallingford Would Say on One of Cantor's Appearances Before the "Mike."

TWO MINUTES SHORT OF THE HOUR. New York, and a great room on the eighteenth floor of a fantastically beautiful tower. A very long room, not exactly shallow, but narrower than the proportion of its length would lead you to expect.

A terraced stage flanked by black velvet screens of towering height.

The stage, backed by an astonishing curtain of gold-lozenged damask. Huddled in the center and spreading away to the right, several pianos, with microphones standing by, like fantastic birds sleeping as they stand on one leg. The music stands and chairs for a band, with glittering saxophones ready, flutes, clarinets and a stupendous tuba, and a *mêlée* of drums, cymbals and triangles. . . . At either end of the stage, and by little portable platforms here and there in front of it, more microphones.

A man in evening dress, with papers in his hands, comes down to a microphone well forward. An audience which fills all but a very few of the 1200 silver-painted chairs applauds. This man, who has a jaunty air about him, received a diction prize in 1933 from venerable and solemn critics.

The hands of watches speed on. His words are brief, cheerful, informal. Summed up, they are: "This is your theater for this hour. Have a good time. If you feel like laughing, do so. If you feel like clapping your hands, do so. We want you to have a good time. . . ."

In a room off at one side, sharp-eyed young men twiddle dials. Outside a plate glass window another young man gauges the position of a microphone and nods amiably to the men in the room.

The bandsmen have taken their seats. A man in gray scuttles in, moves a cable, adjusts the height of a microphone, scuttles out again, looking backward with the calculating eye of a draftsman. . . .

A slim figure comes from behind the black velvet screens and around the corner of a queer contraption that looks like a kitchen cabinet, painted brown and black.

Applause. . . . "Stand by. . . ." The wave of applause rolls across the room and upward, catching and carrying along the clapping of the balcony as it passes by, and rolls upward to the ceiling where the horns of a public address system are like structural lilies cut from ivory metal. . . .

"Your Time Is My Time. . . ." The melody seeps along like a gentle tide on smooth sand. Applause. . . . The slim figure of a smiling man moves well forward, smiles a frank, even smile at the audience, and moves back to a stand by a microphone. . . . No baton for conducting. But a fantastically perfect balance of control with slender hands.

"The Big Broadcast . . . !"

Or it can be another hour. In another studio. A man with a shock of white hair, reading from script and hedged around by all the participants in a show based picturesquely on Mississippi River life. . . . A good band, a brisk pace of entertainment, an audience that packs the seating of the floor and edges close to the front row of chairs in which performers sit in the brief moments when they must be out from underfoot, not being on the air. . . .

THE NIGHT LIGHTS OF RADIO CITY
Rockefeller Center as Photographed by Samuel H. Gottscho and Exhibited Among His Other "New York Night Scenes" at the Museum of the City of New York During March and April. At Right Deems Taylor Analyzes a Musical Program While Paul Whiteman Leads His Orchestra.

Or it can be another. "The Dean of American Jazz," they call him sonorously, when they are impelled to attach a label.

The theme song is a fragment of George Gershwin's apparently never-to-be-forgotten "Rhapsody in Blue." With him is a man who has had two beautiful operas produced by the Metropolitan, Deems Taylor, slender, almost frail in build, a cheerful man whose business is composing music, and to whom the world of radio is, casually, "rather nice, because if I will work moderately hard Wednesday and Thursday, I can have all the rest of the time to do as I please—in a study overlooking the park, at the Barbizon-Plaza, or on a farm in Connecticut."

Then there is Jolson. Jolson the irrepressible, who peals off a turtle-neck sweater just before he goes on the air, announces to anyone who will listen, "Boy! Am I feelin' good this evenin'!" and, as the saying goes, tears into it.

He ought to go up a little flight of stairs behind the black velvet screens to the stage in an orderly manner, down a little pathway between pianos and microphones and the kitchen cabinet. But he flies out from between the screens to the rim level with the audience, and sprints over the flanges of the stage, capering a little, rolling the eyes that have been a hallmark of his comicality these 20 years in the theater. A stage figure who never grew up, with an indefinable skill, a trick of twisting his voice into an appalling pathos, an equal trick of flicking an eyebrow in the midst of tears and becoming instantly the "inevitable white peacock of comicality. . . ."

He hasn't changed much in 10 years, Jolson. Then, Mr. Gilbert Seldes said of him, "He never saves up for his next scene, or the next show, or the next week. His generosity is extravagant. He flings into a comic song or three-minute impersonation so much energy, violence, so much of the totality of one human being, that you feel it would suffice for a hundred others. . . ."

He is like a flea during a broadcast. Here, there, everywhere. Caparisoned in a dazzling energy, a flea with glittering black eyes and a wide and companionable grin. A compact figure in a conventional gray suit, yet one who wears —you feel sure you catch glimpses of it, fluttering and flapping about him—the multicolored domino few have deserved to wear. Mr. Seldes thought in 1924 that probably Jolson was a genius. In 1934, having partially escaped from the theater, to enter upon two new media, movies and the radio, it is still probable that he is. We do not have many.

It is a strange world, the world of The Big Broadcast. Mechanically, if it is like anything on earth but itself, it is probably most like the Chinese theater, in which the technicians and actors come and go about their business without circumlocution, without illusions themselves, and without troubling to create them for those who watch, but only for those who listen. Does Eddie Cantor prance upon the stage for a part of his broadcast clad in a raffish combination of turkish toweling and flapping sandals, it is only a whim of his own, adding nothing whatever to his voice, which is all he has with which to bridge the distance between himself and millions of listeners. Does a Rudy Vallee array himself in a pith helmet to chant some nonsense by Mr. Coward about "mad dogs and Englishmen," it causes Vallee some trifle of personal amusement perhaps, but the unseen audience does not need it, having restricted itself to the basic element of sound.

The Big Broadcast isn't really theater, though showmanship of a varying kind is not one of its least commodities. How else to account for the crowds of people who lay their plans for weeks in advance in order to secure bits of pasteboard which will give them leave to go up in a packed elevator one night, and down a ruddy-carpeted walk to doors giving on a big room—like a theater and yet not like a theater—to see a presentation with which they are perfectly familiar over the air, but which they feel they would like also to see, to believe it is real. . . .

Perhaps The Big Broadcast is actually the modernized version of Cinderella. The broadcast is the ball, and the chime at the end of the hour the signal which changes the coach and the horses back for us all into the pumpkin and the mice. . . .

How carefully Cinderella was prepared for the ball. . . . How gay and fantastic the hall. . . . How definitely it was over, when it was over. . . .

Some day—no doubt sooner than we suppose—television will sweep The Big Broadcast away, and it will have become as a tintype to a platinum print.

In the meanwhile, the chimes sound, there is a hush in the room, lights quiver and catch at golden blossoms woven in the great rust damask curtain, a conductor steps forth from the little space between two black velvet screens; a comic figure capers to make people laugh, a thread of golden music weaves a premonitory design on the air, a million people, two million, stop what they are doing, look hastily at their clocks, smile, sigh gently and fold their hands to listen. . . .

The Big Broadcast. . . .

Pilgrims of the Sky Rout Foes in Loft

Great Trumpeter Swans En Route for the Arctic Tundras Pause in Their Flight as Veteran Lead
Wing-Stroke Sends Attacking Golden Eagle Into a Swift and Ignominious Retre

By Samuel Scoville Jr.

"FOR AN INSTANT THE GREAT BIRD WATCHED THE SWANS WITH . . . INSCRUTABLE VISION"

"CLANG! CLANG! CLANG!" the sound drifted down from mid-sky as if the ice-cold gates of winter were closing. A gaggle of Canada geese, wearing white bibs below their black heads and necks, came beating down the wind, shouting to earth as they flew.

Below them, although spring had come, showed ash-gray stretches of new ice, with here and there patches of snow. Then from the upper reaches of the sky, far above the wide V of the flying geese, sounded deep musical calls like the notes of a clarinet. So high that they were invisible from the earth a company of gleaming, crystal-white birds of unearthly beauty sped across the sky, glorious trumpeter swans bound for the arctic tundras where they would build enormous nests in inaccessible marshes.

All that day and the next night they hurtled northward in a wider angle of flight than the geese, untiring, unresting. The next morning the rays of the rising sun fell upon them as they were crossing Canada and turned them into birds of silver. Snow-white with black bills and feet, they were nearly two feet longer than the geese and with a far wider wing expanse.

Then, as the sun rose higher and higher, the flock suddenly lifted in their flight in a long upward slant toward the blue vault which hung over them in the morning sunlight like a dome of incandescent turquoise. No human eye could have distinguished those misty shapes gliding like swift ghosts far above the world, across the highest range of the Laurentian Mountains. Yet, from the summit of a peak, two eyes which were not human did see them, eyes like molten gold with a telescopic vision in whose fixed gaze was that fierce arrogance which only that imperial raptore, the golden eagle, possesses.

For an instant the great bird watched the swans with veiled, inscrutable vision, motionless as if carved from the rock on which he perched. Then, without a preliminary motion or flutter of his wings, he launched himself into space and spiraled up and through the clouds, his vast chocolate and golden-brown vans beating the air with slow, powerful strokes that shot him up as if for him the pull of gravity had been suddenly reversed.

In a minute he had reached a level above that held by the shining wedge of swift life before him and settled down to overhaul those gleaming pilgrims from the South.

Although an eagle has not the swiftness of such speedsters of the sky as the duck hawk of America or the peregrine

Lofty Arena

eran Leader With Powerful us Retreat

Illustrations by Jacob Bates Abbott

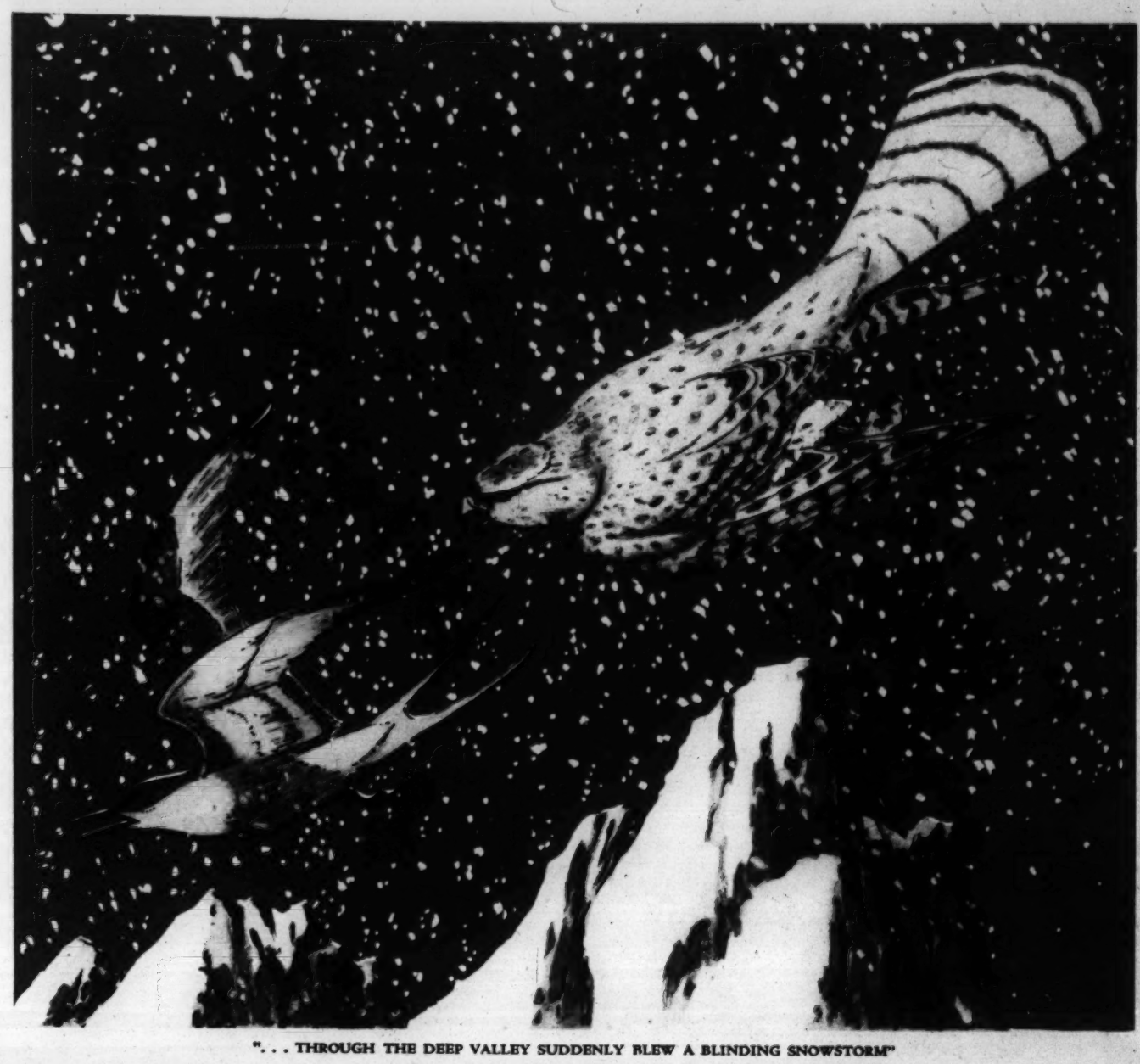
falcon of Europe, yet there are few birds who can outfly him when he strikes his hunting gait and in a few minutes he had reached a point only a few yards behind the speeding flock.

Perhaps it was the hiss of driven air through the vast pinions of the eagle that the old leader of the swans heard above the harplike tones of the wings of his flock. Perhaps he turned his wary head on its long neck and watched for danger from behind and above even in that measureless solitude of the sky, which the silver birds were traversing. Whether warned by sight or sound, this much is certain—the swan was aware of the coming of the eagle long before that sky king had reached the flock. Yet the great bird imperturbably maintained unchanged the journey pace which he had set throughout the long pilgrimage from the South nor increased by a single beat the steady strokes of his singing wings.

There was something about the grim unconcern of the silvered birds that would have given pause to any other of the raptores. The golden eagle, however, by his very nature, never admits the possibility that any other bird is his equal and moreover this Laurentian king of the air had never chanced to encounter swans before. Wherefore, flying with the effortless swiftness of his race, above the snowy pilgrims, his shadow fell upon the flock like the shadow of impending disaster. In an instant he had traversed the whole length of the V in which the swans were traveling and hung poised above the grim and wary leader, the largest and most powerful bird of all of his company. The silver bird neither quickened nor slackened his pace but regarded his opponent inscrutably out of his gleaming black eyes, while the rest of the flock dropped back, yet with no sign of confusion or alarm.

In the full light of the sun, a mile above the earth, beneath the unclouded blue dome of the sky, the plumage of the eagle gleamed as if inlaid with burnished gold and rivaled in brightness the silver-white of the swan below. Suddenly, without a movement of his great wings to announce the attack, the sky king shot down toward the swan like some gleaming projectile, his hooked beak half-open and his deadly talons outspread and ready to pierce deep into the body of the bird below.

Neither the blunt bill of the swan nor his webbed feet were available for defense but he possessed one weapon quite as effective as the eagle's claws. Even as the great raptore struck, the swan whirled in mid-air, evading the fatal clutch of his opponent and at the same instant delivered a tremendous blow with one of his gleaming wings which caught the plunging bird like the full-arm swing of a boxer. The wing-stroke of a swan has been known to break a man's leg and to kill a wolf outright and that one in a second transformed the fierce, swift figure of the eagle, full of sinister, vibrant life, into a crumbled, helpless mass of gold and brown feathers, with one wing feebly flapping and the other dangling, as the bird fell slowly down toward the peak whence he had come, while the speeding flock above stared down at him impassively as they continued their uninterrupted journey toward the North.



"... THROUGH THE DEEP VALLEY SUDDENLY BLEW A BLINDING SNOWSTORM"

Beyond the meeting place of the eagle and the swans the mountain range towered to the clouds. There amid a waste of rocks and ice, through that gateway to the North, came a swift bird with a black head, pearl-gray wings and forked white tail, on his way to the desolate wastes which ring the pole—the arctic tern, which holds the long-distance record of the world.

Perhaps on his pilgrimage from the antarctic the wanderer had lost his mate. Perhaps he was a solitary pioneer of the brave band who, following a route unknown to man, travel from pole to pole and have nearly eight months of daylight out of every year. Whatever the reason, he flashed through the sky alone, high above the highest peaks, disdaining storms and mists and clouds alike, relying upon that undiscovered compass which guides all bird-folk, even when blinded, across uncharted seas and unknown lands, while a marvelous engine, far more powerful than any of human contriving, drove his light, swift body across the world for long days at a time on a few ounces of fuel.

The swans, the geese and the various tribes of the ducks travel fast, as do the golden plover, who take the water route down to the Argentine, across the treacherous Gulf and the storm-swept Atlantic, 2400 miles from the shores of Nova Scotia.

The arctic tern, however, in spite of or perhaps because of the distance which he covers, travels at a swifter pace than any of them. It seemed incredible that such a bird, moving like a flash of silver above the earth, need fear any winged thing. Yet as he crossed the highest peak of the range, down from a fleecy cloud that floated far above, drifted what seemed at first to be a wisp of floating mist. Only when it had detached itself from the cloud, where it had been lurking like some grim ghost of the upper reaches of the sky, did it appear as a white bird faintly dappled with fine bars and semi-lunes of gray. Its fierce glittering black eyes and hooked, black-tipped blue beak marked it as the white gyrfalcon, the fastest bird of prey that flies. That one had drifted down from far beyond the arctic circle and was haunting that mountain gateway of the North, lurking amid the clouds high above the world to steal forth and prey upon the pilgrims of the sky as they passed beneath him.

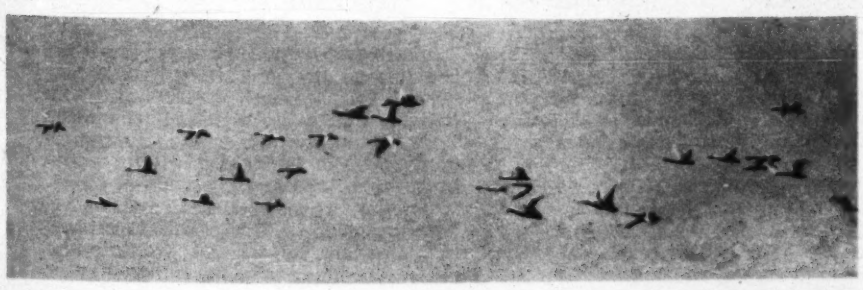
With an effortless motion that concealed his tremendous speed, the falcon shot down from his hiding place, swift as a shooting star. Every feather of his long, narrow, pointed wings was shaped and modeled for speed. He seemed to move his long vans rather languidly, yet he was doing three feet to the tern's two and the chase had only begun.

Some saving instinct that keeps a migrating bird wary and waking by day and night caused the tern to look up. One glimpse of that phantom moving so swiftly toward him and the wanderer knew that tragedy itself was approaching, and, although he had traveled a thousand miles without rest or food, he shot forward through the lower reaches of the sky with a burst of incredible speed. As he flew he circled and doubled in dizzying, puzzling loops, yet always the falcon followed closely his every twist and double and circle with an effortless speed which brought him nearer and nearer every second to the hunted bird.

Unable to evade his grim pursuer by any such tactics, with a loud "tu-err, tu-err, tu-err," the tern flashed straightaway northward across the mountain range. With long, easy sweeps of his curved and pointed wings the gyrfalcon followed and the space between the two became less and less as he maintained his place above the tern, ready to deliver the fatal stroke as soon as he was directly over the fleeing bird. Still the tern put forth his utmost speed and so swiftly did he fly that the gyrfalcon could not as yet maintain a position directly above him long enough to deliver the fatal blow.

Little by little the long days of speeding through the air without food or rest began to show in the flight of the hunted bird as he drew upon his last reserves and his speed slowed until at last the great hawk hung directly over the silver and gray speedster. Before the fierce bird could strike, however, the tern veered in mid-air and then flew desperately downward straight toward the peaks and valleys of the mountain range beneath. The falcon followed and in a long flash of white and gray the two whizzed down from the high sky like twin meteors. Nearer and nearer the great feet of the ghost-white hawk came to the back of the fleeing tern, who shot downward as if he preferred to be dashed upon the rocks below rather than yield up his life under the cruel talons of his pursuer.

Then, just as the fugitive passed the pinnacle of the highest peak of the range, it was as if the mountain itself had come to the rescue of one who had sought its protection, for through the deep valley suddenly blew a blinding snowstorm and in a second the fleeing bird was in the center of its smother and whirl. Wheeling sharply as it entered the impenetrable whiteness of the fast-falling flakes, the tern circled down the deep gorge and found safety and shelter on a little ledge beneath an overhanging cliff where it waited out the storm. Later on, under cover of the darkness, star-guarded, the pilgrim once again resumed his interrupted journey to the Far North where, a few degrees from the very pole itself, he would meet others of his own glorious breed in some solitude where neither man nor beast has ever yet penetrated.



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Sultan Ibn Saud—Enigma of the Desert

Strong One of Arabia, Guardian of the Holy Shrines of Mecca, in Less Than a Decade Carves 'Out of Nothing' a Mighty Empire for Himself

By Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah

WHEN KING HUSAIN brought about the Arab revolt against the Turks during the World War, and the Wahabi warriors challenged his overlordship over Arabia, had anyone told you then that within a few years these fierce rival Arab houses would sink their differences, you would have laughed at him.

And exactly this unbelievable thing has now happened, for but a short time ago, "the Great Ones of the desert" agreed to built a greater Arabia. It has been possible through the sagacity of that powerful guardian of Mecca, Ibn Saud, the Sultan of Saudi Arabi. As his personality has ushered in a world problem, my rendering of his activities is timely.

Do not for a moment believe that this is an old story. In the Orient nothing is too old and nothing is too new, because those who know the lore of the sands would attest that things move slowly, very slowly, in the desert.

The meeting of these Arab potentates might have taken place some months ago, and its world significance, on account of more intimate international affairs in and around Europe, might not have been realized at the moment. Actually nothing has been, or could be, missed on that score, because it is only now that the situation is ripening in the Arabian peninsula, which goes to show the beginning of one of the greatest world movements of our time, namely the coming together of the entire Arabic-speaking peoples into a grand confederacy from the confines of Persia to the furthermost point of western Africa.

The political, economic and other forces which would be liberated from such a natural coalescence of the largest brotherhood of mankind baffles imagination. As to what reaction it might create both in Europe and Asia is beyond comprehension at the moment.

In the vortex of this great movement the giant personality of Ibn Saud figures large. It is his personality that would count, and one cannot understand the future play of forces at Arabia's command till one has had a closer contact with this Great One of Nejd. To know this king as I know him is to know the Arabia of today, and the Arabian expansion of tomorrow.

Sultan Ibn Saud, the Wahabi king, the guardian of the Holy Shrines of Mecca, is still a great enigma of the desert. He is tall, well over six feet, and although his nephew would always insist with me that his uncle was a prototype of Abdul Aziz, their grandsire, for having a mole in the right palm and consequently a skillful swordsman, I have looked in vain for the mark when I have held his hands as I kissed them in token of respectful greetings. There can be no doubt about his skill in slicing a lemon, perched as it was on one end of a camel's saddle on a gala fair day at Riyadh.

On a sultry forenoon as we rode beyond Tayaf near Mecca, the Sultan's brow was distinctly anxious. He sat his camel with the dignity of a monarch; for one thing, 10,000 Nejdi warriors were at the moment in his train, and for another he was riding toward the highest sanctuary of Islam as its protector—no greater honor exists for a Moslem king than that—and yet Ibn Saud felt uneasy.

"Ya Moulana" (O you the learned man), he addressed me, "it is Ad Dawish that has gone the way they all go. . . ."

It was really a sad commentary on the Sultan's earlier career, when that desert chieftain, Feisal Ad Dawish, was Ibn Saud's right-hand man, and now an outlaw to his old master by placing the King of Mecca in a delicate position by raiding Iraq territory.

Ibn Saud himself, his old animosities against the Hashmites notwithstanding, did not really encourage raiding. He considered himself much too big a personality to envisage paltry cattle lifting and camel driving. And now Feisal had turned from his old master, he was actually fighting Ibn Saud's men.

This and much else I learned from the Wahabi king himself, upon halting at an oasis. His followers, armed to the teeth, lay about the adjoining boulder-strewn sand hills, the heat-smitten air playing upon their faces with no apparent effect. They, like their royal master, set their coffee pots on twig and rag fires.

Then all of a sudden, the Sultan rose to his feet. He was perhaps the second man who sighted a lonely rider in the distance. The other man who gave the alarm was the scout. Presently the king was peering through "the instrument that brings distance near." The small cloud of dust grew in size, till within a few minutes we could see that it was a lone camel rider.

The noble animal looked done to death. The rider, recognizing the friendly encampment, alighted limpingly at a distance. The guards were bringing him before the king.

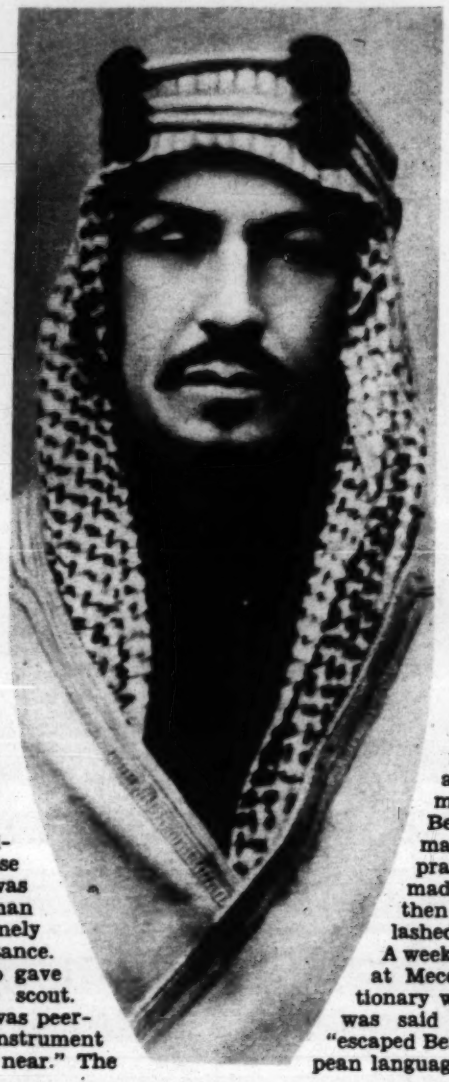
"By the name of Allah!" murmured the great Wahabi, "Abdul Karim brings fateful tidings!"

He did. Feisal had killed no less than 180 men of the Nejd, had cut down palm trees and threatened to march to Riyadh, the Sultan's capital city.

Ibn Saud is not a man of passion, but there was no mistaking it that color was mounting his cheeks in rage. He told the 99 names of Allah on his rosary in mute affection. You could feel that he was battling against his inner self. Then he spoke: *"Walahay,"*—(by Allah)—"call the scribes. Now I have in my thoughts a plan."

For over half an hour the two scribes sat on their haunches writing the royal epistle to recalcitrant Feisal. At the moment I did not quite understand the problem set out in the letter, but Feisal was asked whether he was sure that the two white men who were helping him in gunnery practice were really Berbers or North Africans, "for other nationalities who dwell in Europe, and have active interests in our peninsula also have white skins," so added the letter. The suggestion was complete: but, to enforce the argument, 10,000 of his *Ikhwan* or "Brothers" were on their way northward to see what Feisal thought about it.

It was suggested furthermore that these two white men, if they were really Berbers, were to be induced to settle down in Arabia. Feisal, it was reported, went a step farther in his examination by demanding that these Berbers should be made to conduct the prayers, and if they made any mistakes, then they were to be lashed as punishment. A week after that I heard at Mecca that the reactionary was subdued and it was said that one of the "escaped Berbers spoke a European language like a European"



IN FAR-OFF ARABY A NEW EMPIRE RISES

Upper Picture—Sultan Ibn Saud, the Wahabi King, Who Represents the Arabian Expansion of Tomorrow. Lower Picture—A Group of Sheiks Holding a Conference on the Arabian Desert.

and was collecting material to write a book about Mecca.

Shortly afterward the great revolutionary was killed and the country under Ibn Saud settled down to peace and prosperity, but there is more, as I saw.

King Ibn Saud is a real Arab with the inherent love of the open spaces, which accounted for his interviewing people on what he calls "excursions." Beyond an obligatory stay in his office at Mecca to look over the weekly arrangements of his central government, he does not like to live in the towns.

On one such excursion day he was holding an open-air court a little outside Mecca. When I heard of it in the city and was betaking myself to it, thoughts of the grandeur of Oriental courts filled my mind. I thought of what I had seen in Persia: a long line of soldiers, gay uniforms, jingling with decorations, trumpets. But as I had ridden out three-odd miles already to the "court," it began to puzzle me. Parched hills, and sand and stunted shrubs, a herdsman here, a thin black streak of camel caravan on the far edge of the desert, and silence, was all that came my way: and my mind expectant of the pageantry of Eastern Asia!

But as the Wahabis are severe in temperament, I anticipated that their king would be holding a reception in the true style of Nejdi austerity. And I was right, for on rounding a low-lying hill, the whole panorama burst upon the eye. In the lap of encircling hills, some 5000 men sat beside their camels in a military fashion of their own.

In the middle, the Sultan reclined against his camel's saddle. In place of rich carpets, he sat on a goat skin, and listened to the recitation of the life of the Prophet Mohammed. Without a word, I, too, folded my feet under myself as I joined the Sultan's circle, and plunged into silence.

I had forgotten the heat; instead such immense ideas of comparison came into mind. Here is a man, I thought, ruling over the largest empire in Arabia, and yet so devoid of all "worldly trappings." The recitation over, the Sultan must have been a reader of minds; "You must not be disappointed, *Ya Ustaz*," he addressed me, "at the colorlessness of it all. The color is here, deep down under the skin and bone and flesh," as he delicately tapped over the left side of his chest.

His soft brown eyes were now turned upon his eldest son: "When you retire, perhaps you could tell our distinguished Afghan guest the difference between the other folks and the men of Nejd."

A black servant brought a brass coffee pot, and first pouring some for the Sultan in the smallest cups I have seen, brought mine to me.

My mind was exercised for a while regarding what I had heard about the Wahabis endeavoring to convert or molest the non-Wahabis along the fringes of Nejd and the Hejaz, and the age-long Arab political questions which might guide the formation of an Arab federation. I spoke of it to the Sultan.

You have heard of lack of internal emotion on the face of a Chinese, but Ibn Saud would beat any day those sons of the Yellow Rivers in this regard. I knew, in fact, I was told that he does not like such questions asked, but greater Islamic considerations demanded my putting that query. The *Imam* or the leader of the Wahabis—this Sultan Ibn Saud, king of the Nejdi warriors and the Ikhwans—did not whimper. With a smile—a disarming smile—in his eyes, he said, "In politics we do not trust to ourselves. We take our reading from the book—the book of Allah. If in it we find conformity to those political questions, those questions we undertake, otherwise they go. We wish peace with other Amirs, even with the sons of King Husain. As to my molesting the non-Wahabis, what about countless Shiahs in Al Hasa? They are happy under the Nejdi rule; only that they respect our wishes in not making their fêtes too ostentatious. The rest you would learn, *Inshaallah*, as you live amongst us! Later you would see it, for things move slowly in Arabia." And he mused, as he struck the sands under him with his small stick several times. His Wahabi followers with chins in the hollows of their hands sat listening admiringly to this magnetic force of the desert.

Later in the night, when guards had been posted, and camp fires had burned themselves to dying embers, stealthily the flap of my tent was lifted, a face peered through, and in the half dim light of my tallow candle I recognized Prince Saud, the heir to the triple kingdom of Nejd, Hijaz and whatever lies in Central Arabia.

"Recline thyself, *Ustaz*," whispered the Prince as he was about to retrace his steps, for he saw me preparing to go to sleep and tugging at the other

(Continued on Page 15)

Among the New Books

More Books on the Bible

Side Notes on the Bible, by Hilda Petrie. London: Search Publishing Company.
So Loved the World, by Virginia L. Paine. New York: Revell.
Jesus of Nazareth, by Andrew J. Reynolds. Denver, Colo.: Fowler, Metzger, Aley & Co.

THESE ATTRACTIVE volumes are additional proof of the popularity of books on the Bible, especially of those dealing with the life and teachings of Jesus. There is astir in the world a profound religious sense, a longing for something more stable than the shifting sand of human experience, which finds expression in books of this type. To satisfy this longing, many are turning to the Bible with a zest that can be paralleled only by the records of the middle centuries.

In "Side Notes on the Bible," Lady Hilda Petrie, wife and ardent supporter of the veteran archæologist, Sir Flinders Petrie, sets forth the relationship of his many discoveries in Egypt and Palestine to the Bible narrative. For example, he has found definite traces of the presence in Palestine of the Hyksos, the Shepherd Kings, fierce marauding tribes, that came out of the East long before Abraham, the patriarchal sheykh, appears on that distant horizon. These tribes introduced the horse into Palestine and the West. Remains of these animals have been found near Gaza, ancient Ghazzeh, an important capital, 2000 years B. C. That Isaiah's statement (22:7), "the horsemen shall set themselves in array at the gate," receives substantiation from these discoveries, Lady Petrie is convinced.

* * *

Like corroboration of Biblical incidents by the discoveries of Sir Flinders is set forth with excellent photographs of retrieved objects. Not the least interesting of these ancient treasures is an early Coptic manuscript of the Fourth Gospel, unearthed near Qua, in Upper Egypt. The date of this Gospel is placed at the early part of the Fourth Century. A translation with photographic reproductions of many pages was published in a volume which I was privileged to review for The Christian Science Monitor several years ago. This manuscript corroborates in all important particulars the accepted canon of this Gospel. The Coptic manuscript is now in the possession of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London.

Lady Petrie's attractive little volume will be found of great interest to students of archæology in its relation to the Bible.

* * *

"So Loved the World" is a narrative poem dealing with the life and teachings of Jesus. It purports to set forth the life of the Master in a fullness far beyond the gospel record. To accomplish this, the author draws upon her imagination to an extent that poetic license hardly justifies. One reads her musical lines with a degree of satisfaction, however, although well aware that many statements which appear as facts in the life of the Nazarene are but the fruits of poetic fancy. One would like to believe that things were as she records them. The work is well done, in a style which makes pleasant reading. When one is able to separate fact from fiction, it may be read with much profit, for a sense of devoutness and assurance of the author's deep love for the Master pervades every page. It is manifestly a labor of love.

"Jesus of Nazareth" is the work of a Denver lawyer, who became convinced that the life of Jesus, taken from the Gospels, without repetition and arranged chronologically, would increase the number of readers of the biography of this most marvelous of men. The volume contains no extraneous material, no opinions, interpretations or philosophizations of the author. In arrangement, it follows somewhat the order of the Diatessaron, an early arrangement of the Gospels designed to eliminate repetitive material.

In an introductory chapter the author describes life in Palestine during the first century and gives a brief statement of facts regarding the Hebrew people. There is also a short description of the life and personality of each of the Gospel writers. The book is well printed and adds a useful volume to the shelves of the casual student of the Bible.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

From the Endpaper Drawing by Will Crawford for "Long Remember," MacKinlay Kantor's Novel of Gettysburg (Coward McCann), Reviewed April 7. It Is the May Selection of the Literary Guild.

A Famous Troubadour

The Fool of Venus, The Story of Peire Vidal, by George Cronyn. New York: Covici, Friede. $3.

A DRAMATIC historical novel set in the twelfth century, "The Fool of Venus" is colorful with stirring events, with beauty, irony and tenderness, and with a wild abandon of humor.

Peire Vidal was the most prolific troubadour of the century and we view his poems and the greater poem of his life through the conventions of the Joyous Craft. The customs of the Courts of Love then dominated Provençal society and song. And Vidal's career follows the laws of this institution, curiously and wonderfully compounded of Ovid, Neo-Platonism and the Gallic love for legalizing.

Vidal's songs were sung throughout Europe and into Asia Minor. For the troubadours spread the news of the continent and their eloquence was to be reckoned with. Hence arises the conflict of Vidal's tempestuous life. For through all the intrigue of church and states, and through all the disillusionment of two Crusades, Vidal bore high the standard of two enthusiams—the furtherance of the Joyous Craft and the advancement of "simple justice." As he sang only from these interests and from his own impulse there was inevitable conflict between his freedom of spirit and the vested interests of the church and the princes. To these latter he remained to the end an unpredictable quantity.

Mr. Cronyn seems to depict this conflict as more than a foreshadowing of the Renaissance. It is a conflict of type for all time; and he brings to it an understanding heart. He has caught the power and sincerity of feeling which placed the singer above the mendacity of political camps—and which aroused their fatal apprehension and jealousy of his power over men.

A newly discovered short story by Anton Tchekhov, never before translated into English, is a feature of the May issue of the magazine Story. "A Carp's Love" is a short satire by the Russian master, ridiculing a period of lovesick and romantic Russian writing. It was never included in the author's collected works, and was brought to light only recently in Russia, in the archives of a Russian magazine called Splinters.

Additional book reviews appear on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.*

The Story of Exploration

A History of Exploration, by Sir Percy Sykes. London: Routledge. 25s net.

NOW THAT Rub'al Khali has been crossed there remains no major portion of the earth's surface unexplored by man. A history of exploration from the earliest times to the present day can at last be written and can trace the tale from the first primitive wanderer, who searched for roots and berries, to its superlative conclusion in the journeys of Thomas and Philby and the skirl of airplanes mapping the last coasts of the antarctic continent. In the records of the explorers themselves the story has its lasting form; and in such books as Newton's "The Great Age of Discovery," the full detail and due perspective of any particularly important period are available; but, as far as I know, Sir Percy Sykes's book is the first attempt to make a comprehensive history from beginning to end for the general reader.

* * *

It is marvelously succinct; it omits nothing of importance—the only omission I smiled at was that of William Dampier, who seems destined never to live down his reputation as a buccaneer and his failure to discover Australia; its maps are a fascinating chronological guide to the growth of knowledge, and its pictures, such as de Bry's demon-haunted vision of Magellan passing through the straits, take one back into the mental atmosphere of the times. Some account of the development of the material and scientific equipment from age to age might have relieved a certain catalogue flatness in the narrative, but I doubt if, within the 300 pages of this book, Sir Percy Sykes's method could have been different. He certainly notes such important things as the ideas of Henry the Navigator.

The arrangement of the book is interesting. After a chapter on primitive travel, the narrative proceeds to the conquests of Alexander the Great in Persia, the exploratory wars of the Roman and Chinese empires and the Caliphate. Then come the voyages of the Vikings, the journeys of the pilgrims and the Crusaders and the life-time wanderings of Marco Polo and Ibn Battuta. The great age of discovery follows. There is a chapter on the penetration of America and there are other chapters on China and Tibet in the eighteenth century, and—a relatively late performance—the discovery of Siberia and Japan. Arabia, the last inhabited portion of the world to yield, has three chapters; and the problem of the Niger, one. The devotion of a whole chapter to a forgotten problem of geography like the Niger is fitting, for Sir Percy has rightly touched more lightly on the better known episodes. Livingstone, Columbus—I take the names at random—Bartholomew Diaz, Vasco da Gama and Captain Cook are among those who have chapters to themselves.

* * *

It is impossible to write in any but a general way about a book so stocked with information. The history of exploration is the history of exploded theories, useful in the impulse they gave, but with superb irony yielding a reality far more surprising than conjecture. Thus for centuries the Greek feeling for the need of symmetry dominated the minds of geographers and led, among other things, to the conviction that there must be a great land in the south of the world to balance the land in the north.

The greater the illusion the greater the determination to prove it true. The obstinate conviction that the continental barrier of America was nothing more than a long, thin strip of land, led to the exploration and mapping of the coast, not in search of a continent, but in search of a strait to the fabulous Spice Islands. Columbus discovering America and thinking it was an island off the coast of Cathay is one of the spectacular ironies of discovery. Again, the discovery of the St. Lawrence and the innumerable straits of Northern Canada, the penetration of Hudson Bay with its great southward widening as if the Southern Sea had at last opened to the baffled navigator, were hailed as the finding of the northwest passage. Above all, the search through the centuries for a northwest passage to the Indies illustrates the profundity of the truth that it is better to travel than to arrive—better because one never arrives.

* * *

The chain of cause and effect in this history is made of surprising links. War, commerce, religion and race play upon one another with inexhaustible subtlety. It has been said that we owe the discovery of the New World to the lust for spice and pepper which Europeans experienced when they met the East again in the Crusades. But, especially when the great age began, the story of exploitation is an anatomy of the roots of our modern civilization. The Moslem invasion shook medieval Christianity to its foundations and provided religion, science and commerce with a stimulus which has been paralleled only in the industrial revolution which was its outcome. It cannot be strongly emphasized, Sir Percy Sykes says, not only that the Moorish threat galvanized Europe into unity, but that by occupying all the overland trade routes to Asia and India and infesting the eastern seas, the Moors made the discovery of a western route to the East a necessity. It is so hard to get into one's head this crucial fact of the Moorish domination.

V. S. PRITCHETT

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As One Foreign Correspondent to Another

Duranty Reports Russia, by Walter Duranty, selected and arranged by Gustavus Tuckerman Jr. New York: The Viking Press. $2.75.

AN UNUSUAL BOOK by an unusual man. Several things besides preëminent length of service have marked out Mr. Walter Duranty, correspondent of the New York Times in Moscow since 1921, as the dean of foreign journalists in the Soviet capital. A brilliant style, compounded of an artist's sense in the use of phrases, shrewd perceptiveness and a knack for invoking striking historical parallels, has secured for Mr. Duranty the widest personal audience among correspondents of American newspapers in Moscow. His conversational charm, to which Mr. Alexander Woollcott pays high tribute in a personal introductory note, has helped many foreign visitors to obtain vivid impressions of the new Soviet social order. Probably Mr. Duranty's sole rival in the matter of a personal following was Herr Paul Scheffer, for many years Moscow correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, whose journalistic activity in the Soviet Union was terminated when the Soviet authorities refused to permit him to reënter the country.

* * *

Mr. Duranty's dispatches which have been compiled in the present book stand up much better than those of a purely conventional news-gatherer. Day-by-day "spot news" developments are skillfully employed to illustrate general Soviet ideas and methods; and even the more ephemeral of the dispatches are invested with the grace and finish of the trained story-teller.

Mr. Duranty's view of the Russian panorama extends from the early years of the New Economic Policy, when he arrived in Moscow, to the latter part of 1933, when the resumption of relations with the United States set the final international seal of recognition on the stability and political significance of the Soviet régime. It is noteworthy that while one finds in his early dispatches a predominance of "human interest" close-ups, such as the story of the brilliant ballet dancer who recalled the Bolshevist Revolution as a mere interruption to her course of study, his later messages have been increasingly concerned with the broader aspects of Soviet policy and especially with the practical working out of the Five-Year Plan.

* * *

Along with quite unusual descriptive power and vividness Mr. Duranty possesses a remarkable capacity for summing up in a nutshell some distinctive feature of the Soviet system. So he gives us an admirable definition of Soviet "freedom of the press" when he writes:

"The press concentrates public attention upon defects and ways to improve them, upon enemies and ways to defeat them, but it rigidly excludes the implication that there is anything wrong with the system itself."

And the curious intermingling of unmistakable sincerity and idealism with revolting cruelty is eloquently expressed in the following:

"Since Torquemada burned the bodies of heretics to save their souls there has been no form of human action so ruthless as that which has been inspired by idealistic and altruistic motives."

Every worth-while book about Russia raises some controversial points. This reviewer's estimate of Soviet developments diverges most widely from Mr. Duranty's in the matter of agrarian policy. Among the conspicuous results of the Soviet drive for the wholesale collectivization of agriculture and for the economic and, to some extent, the physical destruction of the more well-to-do peasants have been the perishing from famine and related causes during 1933 of millions of people, the driving into banishment of millions more, the loss of a good half of the country's livestock and the creation of a chronic condition of food shortage in the towns which is beginning to be alleviated, but which has by no means been removed. It would seem that this policy gets off rather easily in Mr. Duranty's assessment:

"There is nothing wrong with the agrarian policy as such—it has fully justified itself where it has been carried on properly except for defects and difficulties due to a laissez-faire attitude or compromise with opponents because of lack of support or allies. This, in the writer's opinion, is essentially correct."

In the same way Mr. Duranty does not bring out, except through hints which might scarcely be decipherable by the lay reader, the fact that large areas of the Soviet Union, notably Ukrainia and the North Caucasus, experienced a major famine during the winter of 1932-1933 and the spring of 1933.

Of course, all judgments of what really matters in Soviet life are inevitably subjective. Mr. Duranty consistently takes the line, a perfectly logical and defensible one, that the sufferings which, as he recognizes, have been and are being imposed on the Russian people in the name of socialism, industrialization and collectivization are of small account by comparison with the bigness of the objectives at which the Soviet leaders are aiming.

"Duranty Reports Russia" is a vivid interpretation of a fascinating and ever changing political and economic scene by a brilliant observer of long experience and distinguished literary and journalistic gifts. It should win a wide audience not only among Duranty's old readers, but among the many Americans whose interest in the Soviet Union must have been newly aroused by the recent fact of recognition. Mr. Duranty himself pays a deserved tribute to the skill and judgment of Mr. Tuckerman in selecting from the mass of his dispatches those which are of more permanent worth.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.

Pandemonium to Sanity

Government in Transition, by Lord Eustace Percy. London: Methuen. 7s. 6d. net.

LORD EUSTACE PERCY is a Member of the British Parliament who has held high office in a Conservative Government, and will no doubt be a member of future governments. In his present freedom from administrative work he has allowed his mind to roam at large over the practical problems of government, and to adjust these to a "new political faith" without which the world will be unprepared for "a wholly new era in its history." "A conviction of the imminence of cataclysm and of the world's unpreparedness for it" was the motive of his book.

We must think of him, facing this tremendous task of replanning society, as a man versed in practical political matters and the latest economic theories, not unprepared for novelties, yet to the marrow of his bones Conservative, with a conservatism which has no kinship with the parvenu aristocracy of today, but which rather, with its roots in the earliest age of Christian chivalry, feels itself the guardian of ancient race traditions.

In the long run his book appears to be governed by the conviction that there are certain enduring qualities in the human race which the social and economic experiments of the last century have ignored. Therefore he is not deeply disturbed when he observes that the present trade depression "marks the end of economic progress as a 'normal condition,'" for he is of those who never much believed in the permanence of the highly specialized organization of the machine age—the age of the "Money Superstition"—and will be well content if society can go back to that point at which, long ago, in the search for progress, it took the wrong turning.

He describes the nature of the blind alley in which progress now finds itself stopped, having been made dependent on an economic system "organized for expansion"—expansion of trade markets and expansion of population. Populations, he asserts, are declining, or are about to decline everywhere; agricultural countries are being forced to industrialize themselves; the nations are being compelled more and more to resort to "economic nationalism." He listens to the clamor of voices discussing democracy, freedom, Socialism; and observes that what men really want is not the illusory equality of the ballot, but actual equality in opportunities of work; and as only a strong, active government will give them this, he thinks that men are more concerned about the establishment of a government which has real authority than about any theory of democratic representation.

Yet he is not undemocratic. When he considers the reform of the British Parliament, his practical suggestions have the sole object of making the House of Commons more efficient in procedure and the Government more capable of governing. In discussing social reform he does not attempt to be perfectly consistent. Thus he would set up a powerful central housing corporation to deal with building, slum clearance and town planning on the most comprehensive scale; but in the main he believes in the localization of effort for education, poor relief and most of the social services. He looks back upon the century and a half which has constituted the "machine age." Its ruthless power is, as he sees it through ultraconservative eyes, a spent force—it is nearly ended. That elaborate economic system, with its rationalization, its complicated financial basis, its overspecialization, its frantic efforts to correct its errors by factory laws, state inspection and taxation for pensions and relief, is already breaking up. From that "we have just begun to emerge, groping and stumbling"; and he sets before us an ideal which he thinks we must realize if the race is to survive—an age in which men will again cultivate the handicrafts, plow their own land, be part owners of their own factories, practice self-help, make voluntary subscriptions to their distressed neighbors, and regain their individuality and their souls under the guidance of responsible leaders. We have had the age of pandemonium. Now, he suggests, let us go back to the old order and sanity. Thus we have Lord Eustace Percy, well equipped with the latest knowledge, looking backwards and looking forwards, ingeniously harmonizing the future with antiquity.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

Andrew Jackson, Dolly Madison, John Randolph of Roanoke, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Martin Van Buren, John C. Calhoun and Edgar Allan Poe are a few of the historical personages who appear in Samuel Hopkins Adams's new novel, "The Gorgeous Hussy," published by Houghton Mifflin. Last, but not least, is the notorious Peggy O'Neale Eaton who gives to the novel its title. It is claimed that she had more direct effect on American history than any other woman.

HELEN ASHTON
Author of "Family Cruise" (Doubleday Doran), Reviewed April 10.

Lewis, of Lewis and Clark

Meriwether Lewis of Lewis and Clark, by Charles Morrow Wilson. New York: Crowell. $3.

A DREAMER in action; fitting tool, therefore, in the hands of the far-seeing Thomas Jefferson. He was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1774. Jefferson was his neighbor and early became his protector. To his fair education was added a woodsman's training; he spent much time in the woods alone in vigorous exercise, in keen observation, in melancholy musing. Under Lighthorse Harry Lee he helped to put down the "Whiskey Rebellion"; he fought Indians with Wayne at the Fallen Timbers, and emerged from that campaign with a lieutenancy and the firm conviction that Indians are human beings, and that all Indian fighting was a sorry business.

Jefferson made him his secretary, and Lewis's style and quaint spelling are to be observed in many a document which bears the signature of the Sage of Monticello. While at Washington he met and fell in love with Theodosia Burr Alston. On Lewis's side the affair was hopeless, melancholy and above reproach; to the gay Theodosia it was but another incident.

Jefferson had cherished the idea of an expedition to the Pacific since 1783; with the Louisiana Purchase the last obstacle was removed. Who more fitting than Lewis to command it? He was possessed of military training, physical strength, keen powers of observation, a gift for leadership, was level-headed and intensely loyal. And what more natural than that his boyhood chum and comrade in arms under Wayne should be second in command? The story of that expedition has been told many times, but since it was the cardinal fact in Lewis's life, Mr. Wilson tells it again; he has nothing to add, but he tells it well. The day before his thirty-first birthday Lewis stood on the shore of the Pacific and lamented that his life had been barren of accomplishment. Yet the fact of his standing there added an empire to the territories of the United States.

Lewis was made governor of Louisiana, a million square miles of wilderness. But red tape and the questioning of some of his accounts so weighed on his sensitive nature that he started for Washington to confront his detractors; somewhere in East Tennessee, as Jefferson wrote, "he did the deed which plunged his friends into affliction and deprived the country of one of her most valued citizens." He was 35 years old. The affair is something of a mystery, and there were rumors of murder, but the evidence seems to agree with Jefferson.

Lewis and Clark have been called the American Dioscuri; and indeed like Castor and Pollux they were tamers of wild horses and wilder waters, lonely wanderers to the ends of the earth; they loved each other as did the Great Brothers, and like them they were separated forever in the prime of life. They are surrounded in history and fiction alike with a kind of luminous glory which derives partly from their splendid youth, partly from the splendid youth of their country, and partly from the honor and courage and kindness which they wore like bright armor. They forever tempt the pens of romance and the dreams of youth.

The book is solidly but not obtrusively documented, furnished with a dozen illustrations, an index, a serviceable map and a fairly complete bibliography. Mr. Wilson does not, however, appear to be acquainted with Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard's competent study of Sacajawea, the Shoshone woman who served the expedition as guide, and who is perhaps the most remarkable Indian woman to figure in American history. This is the first complete life of Lewis to be published, and with its dignified yet easy style, its complete sympathy and understanding, it is worthy of its subject.

KENNETH KAUFMAN.

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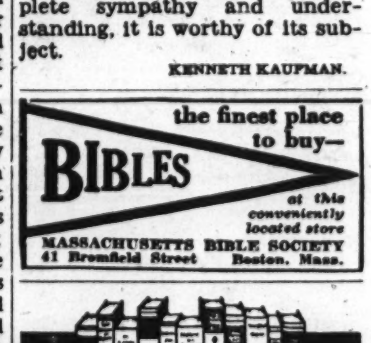

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More Trade Advocated

Canada

Pleading for a freer exchange of goods between the United States and Canada, Mr. John W. Dafoe, editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, recently told the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University that Canada never has needed the United States market more than now.

"The economic disharmony between the geographical divisions of Canada is too great to be adjusted by policies of national exclusiveness," Mr. Dafoe continued. "We must have outside trade and our experience shows that, given the chance, our trade will rise more quickly with the United States than with all the rest of the world. Ninety years ago, when the tariff barriers were taken down, trade between these two countries multiplied itself 15 times within three years.

"All the enlightened elements of both countries ought to strive to create an atmosphere in which these trade negotiations may proceed to a favorable conclusion. The world is waiting for some sign that the tides of international madness are ebbing; and nothing, perhaps, could have a better effect upon the whole world than the example of the two North American nations stopping their practices of commercial war and entering upon the healing practices of neighborly coöperation. . . .

"For 70 years the governments of the two countries have been discouraging trade with one another, but the record shows that, in spite of their efforts, their people insist upon trading. During the whole period, Canada has bought, year by year, from the United States more than from all the other countries in the world put together.

"In 1932 nearly 61 per cent of the goods that came into Canada were from the United States. Until two years ago Canada, each year, sold more to the United States than to any other country. There has lately been a shocking decrease in the volume of trade between the two countries, but the ratios have held pretty constant.

"For the past two years, Great Britain has taken the place of the United States as Canada's best market; but now that the volume of trade is rising, the United States seems lately to regain its old position. In both January and February of this year, the United States bought more from Canada than Great Britain did, and the percentage increases were startling, amounting to 83 per cent in the case of the United States as against only 39 per cent in the case of Great Britain. Until the last two years more than half our external trade has been with the United States.

"It seems incredible that the United States should have so lightly regarded the value of the Canadian market. In 1929, the United States sold to Canada goods valued at $868,000,000, which was more than to any other country in the world; also took, in exchange, goods valued at only $531,000,000, thus having the best of the exchange by $321,000,000. It would be reasonable to suppose that the United States would value and cherish such a market. But the very next year the American tariff was raised to a point which restricted or destroyed every import from Canada that in any way competed with a home product.

"Negotiations between the two governments for better trade relations are now going on. . . . Every previous attempt of this character has been wrecked by the inability of both sides to see that there must be a mutuality of concessions and that these are not to be recallable as soon as there is political clamor. The prospects today for an agreement are somewhat better because there has been of late some spread of economic enlightenment."

Shanghai Exports

Shanghai's exports to the American market during February registered a notable advance compared with the corresponding month of 1933, according to a report from Mr. R. P. Butrick, United States Consul, made public by the Department of Commerce.

The value of such exports declared in the American consulate-general during February of the current year totaled $1,184,437 compared with $625,091 during February, 1933. The increase of approximately 90 per cent, the consul points out, while partially accounted for by the 40 per cent drop in the value of the United States dollar, still shows an increase of about 15 per cent in the actual gold value.

The improvement in Shanghai's trade with the United States, the report continues, is largely due to the economic improvement in the American market which resulted in an increasing demand for Chinese goods. Among the items reflecting the increased American demand were sheep, lamb, goat, kid and weasel skins, sisal, ramie and buntal fiber hats, all of which were exported in greater quantity during February, 1934, than during the corresponding month of 1933.

Silver dollars totaling 762,500 ounces, valued at $350,750, were exported to the American market during February, 1934, compared with none during February, 1933.

Russian Trade

Soviet Russia enjoyed a substantial "favorable" balance of trade in 1933 as against an equally large "unfavorable" balance in the preceding year, according to figures compiled in the regional information division of the United States Department of Commerce.

Notable declines occurred in both the export and import trade of the Soviet Union in the calendar year 1933. Imports in 1933 were valued at 348,216,000 gold rubles (about $177,590,000) compared with 704,040,000 rubles in 1932. Exports during 1933 were valued at 495,658,000 gold rubles against 574,928,000 rubles in the preceding year. The trade balance in favor of the Soviet Union was 147,442,000 rubles in 1933 against an unfavorable balance of 129,112,000 rubles in 1932.

Germany continued to rank as the Soviet's chief source of imports during 1933, accounting for a total of 148,061,000 rubles compared with 327,700,000 rubles in 1932. Soviet imports of British goods declined from 91,928,000 rubles in 1932 to 30,590,000 rubles in 1933. The United States accounted for 16,580,000 rubles of Soviet imports in 1933 compared with 31,665,000 rubles in the preceding year. China, Japan and France were the only supplying countries which increased their trade with the Soviet during the past year.

Great Britain was Russia's most important export outlet in 1933, purchases being valued at 86,893,000 gold rubles compared with 138,485,000 rubles in 1932. Germany ranked second, sales to that country being valued at 85,747,000 rubles in 1933 against 100,499,000 rubles in the preceding year. Soviet exports to the United States were valued at 13,965,000 rubles in 1933 against 17,194,000 rubles in 1932.

Machinery constituted the outstanding import item in Soviet trade, accounting for 87,784,000 rubles in 1933 against 215,958,000 in 1932. Iron and steel products ranked second, followed by wool, electrical apparatus and live animals.

The outstanding Soviet export product was petroleum, 1933 shipments of which were valued at 75,671,000 rubles as against 107,256,000 rubles in 1932. Lumber and timber followed with exports valued at 70,530,000 rubles in 1933 against 71,462,000 in 1932. Grains, metals and furs followed in the order named.

Mexico Seeks Tourists

An organized effort by business men in Mexico to attract more American tourists to that country is reported to the United States Department of Commerce by R. G. Glover, assistant commercial attaché at Mexico City. The depreciation of the purchasing power of the American dollar in Europe, the report states, is a factor favorable to this enterprise.

. . Security

(Continued from Page 3)

which to put his savings. And basically neither security nor opportunity can come of men or of the earth or of governmental or financial structures. In the same passage in which Moses pictured the Promised Land he went on to say:

> When thou hast eaten and art full, then thou shalt bless the Lord thy God for the good land which he hath given thee.
>
> Beware that thou forget not the Lord thy God, in not keeping his commandments, and his judgments, and his statutes, . . .
>
> Lest when thou hast eaten and art full, and hast built goodly houses, and dwelt therein;
>
> And when thy herds and thy flocks multiply, and thy silver and thy gold is multiplied, and all that thou hast is multiplied;
>
> Then thine heart be lifted up, and thou forget the Lord thy God, . . .
>
> And thou say in thine heart, My power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth. (Deuteronomy 8:10-14, 17.)

It would be well if there were in America and elsewhere a renewal of that religious feeling which in the era of expansion and settlement gave thanks to divine providence for both opportunity and security. Then would opportunity have greater security, and security find greater opportunity.

Opportunity would be seen less in the light of self-aggrandizement and more in the humility of Paul, who wrote, "As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men." (Galatians 6:10.) And for security men might say with the Psalmist, "In the shadow of thy wings will I make my refuge, until these calamities be overpast." (Psalms 57:1.)

There is no need to choose one to the exclusion of the other, for both security and opportunity are part of man's rightful heritage. Governments from time to time may need to lay greater emphasis on one or the other, but in the degree that they look to the source of all wisdom they will be able to strike the balance that will preserve both.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Indian Affairs . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have read with interest Mr. Harsch's article on the Wheeler-Howard Bill for the reorganization of Indian Affairs, which was published in your issue of April 11.

Mr. Harsch, while expressing himself in opposition to the Wheeler-Howard Bill, speaks favorably of Commissioner of Indian Affairs Collier's general conduct of his administration. In order to clarify in a similar manner the position of the National Association on Indian Affairs, let me say at the outset that this association indorses the bill and earnestly desires that it become law, while withholding praise or blame for the present Administration in general until it shall have been in office long enough to demonstrate its true worth.

I feel, unfortunately, that Mr. Harsch has misunderstood the purpose of the Wheeler-Howard Bill in great measure, and he is evidently misinformed as to the processes of its framing, introduction and consideration. Furthermore, in discussing the effects of this bill, should it become law, upon the plains and northwestern tribes, he has overlooked all-important and cogent factors in their history over the last 50 years. These errors render his article definitely misleading, in our opinion.

I shall take up specific points in the article, in the order in which they are presented. At the beginning, Mr. Harsch says that the commissioner's program has left "the Indian community and everyone interested in or connected with them bewildered and to all appearances speechless." As a result of this, Mr. Collier's campaign for enactment has been successful to date. It is claimed that the white welfare organizations "accepted it without a murmur because it was a 'reform' program." The Secretary of the Interior, we learn, "initialed approval" without full knowledge of the contents of the bill, and secured similar, unofficial approval from the White House. In a series of "swift committee hearings" before the Congressional Committees on Indian Affairs Mr. Collier "championed it with eloquence and denounced its opponents with vehemence," then departed to seek Indian support in the West through a series of Indian council meetings. Mr. Harsch continues, "In view of these facts the bill is not receiving, and is not likely in the future to get, the critical analysis which the importance of the issue involved justifies."

This description presents a sad picture of incompetent and bewildered welfare organizations, a negligent Secretary of the Interior and docile Congress all supine before the machinations of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Frankly, it betrays a sad ignorance of what went on, and is now going on, in connection with the Wheeler-Howard Bill. The various officials named are, I imagine, quite competent to defend themselves. However, I must point out that Secretary Ickes is well known for his sincere interest in Indian affairs, that his approval of this bill is far more than a mere superficial "initialing" of a summary of it, and that for him to so lend his approval to an instrument which would revolutionize the entire policy of our Indian system without understanding it would be a remarkable example of negligence. Just what does Mr. Harsch mean by "initialing?" The President's letter urging that the bill be passed was signed in full, was definite and strong. One would not claim that President Roosevelt had time to make a detailed analysis of the subject, but it seems foolish to claim that a subordinate official could stampede him into approval of an important piece of legislation of which he had no understanding.

As for the "white welfare organizations," Mr. Harsch's remarks are merely absurd. Speaking for the National Association of Indian Affairs, it should be recorded that this association has followed, and been in consultation regarding, the formation of this legislation since early last June. At a legislative conference called on Jan. 7 last by the venerable Indian Rights Association, the major Indian welfare groups—the National Association, the Indian Rights Association, the American Indian Defense Association, the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the American Civil Liberties Union, as well as various other organizations, discussed the general program of this legislation

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CURLY BEAR
Member of Last Great Indian Council at Washington, D. C.

with representatives of the Administration for many hours, and voted unanimously in support of the underlying principles embodied in the Wheeler-Howard Bill. They were all familiar in advance with the Administration's intentions. Since the original bill was printed, the National Association has had it analyzed by legal council, has studied it anew, and taken it up in council with the representatives of various Indian tribes. . . .

Let us proceed now to Mr. Harsch's objections to the bill itself, and particularly to his analysis of its effects on the Indians of the central and northwestern states, for whom, especially, the bill was drawn.

First, Mr. Harsch omits to point out that, of 138,000,000 acres owned by Indian tribes in 1887, when the Allotment Act was passed, only 47,000,000 now remain in Indian possession, the loss being directly due to the operation of the Allotment Act. Of the remaining 47,000,000 acres, a large part is absolutely worthless. Most of what has been preserved to the Indians lies in the Southwest, where the Indians are still under the older system of land administration which the Allotment Act set aside, and which the Wheeler-Howard Bill seeks to restore. Of this remnant of land, 7,000,000 acres would have been automatically lost to the Indians in 1933, regardless of their wishes, under the requirements of the Allotment Laws, had not the Commissioner issued a temporary order safeguarding these lands, until the present, desperately needed remedial legislation could be enacted. . . .

The Allotment Act has created to date 100,000 Indian paupers, landless, homeless, hopeless. Mr. Harsch spoke of the "gradual absorption . . . into the dominant white civilization" of our Indians, and of the need for "a sound training for the individual's participation in the social and political life of the United States . . ." In general principles, we quite agree with him. How does the present system attain these ends? First, it denies to the Indians any experience or responsibility in handling their own affairs, or in organization, so long as they remain wards of the Federal Government, and fosters them in the habits of dependence and pauperism. Second, it provides for the sudden and complete removal of all such guardianship, together with the placement of the individual on a piece of land of such size and location that it cannot be economically handled as a single unit, and must almost of necessity be sold or leased. The Government has now washed its hands of the Indian, competent in law, whether or no he is competent in fact. The product is a destitute citizen who has given up a hopeless struggle, and is "absorbed" into our civilization by joining the army of charges upon the state.

The system which the Wheeler-Howard Bill would set up offers the obvious and reasonable solution of this problem. By giving the Indians adequate land in corporate ownership under government trust, with assignment to individuals instead of outright ownership, the Indians are at least assured of being able to keep alive until they can acquire the technique of our civilization. By leading them forward in self-government and administration of their own affairs *under continuing federal guardianship*. It is made possible, for the first time, for them to become competent in fact, so that some day they can enter our social scheme as self-respecting, self-supporting citizens with a great contribution to make to our culture. That is, of course, the eventual goal of Indian Affairs, but bitter experience teaches that the time for it is not yet. The attempt to kick the Indian hastily into our civilization has resulted in suffering, heart-break, poverty and misery, compared to which the old-time Indian wars were humane and kindly affairs.

Mr. Harsch makes an extremely loose use of the term "communal life," indicating, I gather, some kind of Brook Farm experiment which is far from the purposes of the present bill. Certainly there is nothing in the bill which would destroy private property or property rights. He also quite definitely implies that the bill would force Indians back into ancient, tribal forms of organization, which in many cases they have outgrown. There is nothing whatsoever in the bill to justify this implication; on the contrary, the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, with whom I have recently been discussing this measure, were far more justifiably timid about the bill for fear that it would force them into a modern form of organization, replacing their long-established traditional government. The bill offers to any group of Indians which so desires, the opportunity to form into that type of corporation which seems most suitable to its needs, through which under federal guidance, the Indians may learn progressively to handle more and more of their own business. Frankly, I find it difficult to see why anyone should object to having this possibility opened to the Indians.

Mr. Harsch has so completely misunderstood the matter in our opinion, that his article presents a serious misstatement of the matter. This should be corrected. We shall greatly appreciate it if you can find space in your columns for the publication of this letter.

OLIVER LA FARGE, President,
National Association on Indian Affairs.
New York City.

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Letters

American Indian . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The article on "Star of Self-Rule for American Indian Rises," by Joseph C. Harsch, in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor for April 11, renders a real service to Indian welfare. It is a fair and disinterested presentation of the provisions and implications of the Collier Indian Self-Government Bill. Particularly important is the fact pointed out by Mr. Harsch that the whirlwind method adopted by Mr. Collier in promoting the bill threatens to prevent the critical analysis which such a far-reaching measure should have.

As Mr. Harsch suggests, the plan outlined by Mr. Collier might work in the unallotted reservations of New Mexico and Arizona. But already the commissioner has sufficient authority to promote self-government and to educate the Indians for it and so there is no desperate need for additional legislation along this line at the present session of Congress.

I agree with Mr. Harsch in his quotation from the Institute for Government Research concerning most of the Indians (practically all except the Southwest Reservation or Pueblo groups) that "for these Indians the way ahead is gradual absorption into or adjustment to the dominant white civilizations." In communities where Indians and whites are much intermingled, with Indians decidedly in the minority, the plans for local self-government and special laws and courts are a "turning back" rather than following the "way ahead." The Institute for Government Research report also points out that the old "economic foundation cannot be restored as it was. The Indians cannot be set apart away from contacts with the whites. The glass case policy is impracticable."

In connection with Indian land there are two very urgent problems, perhaps requiring some legislation, that have developed through abuse of the allotment policy. They are:

1. Much grazing and forestry land that can be economically handled only in large areas has been through allotment robbed to a greater or less extent of its full use-value. Some plans for consolidation must be found.

2. About 7,000,000 acres of land are in an "heirship status." This causes high costs of administration and in order to settle these estates and divide among the heirs, this land under present conditions usually must be sold to whites and so entirely lost to the Indians. The establishment of a fund to recapture much of this "heirship land" seems urgent.

MATTHEW K. SNIFFEN,
Indian Rights Association.
Philadelphia, Penna.

Over Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S name is inseparably associated with the conclusion of the Locarno treaties, whose significance as the keynote of British policy in Europe he emphasizes in his article today. He has held many high offices in the British Government, and was Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1924 to 1929.

TULLY NETTLETON is an editorial writer and member of the Washington bureau of the Monitor.

PETER SAVARY is a London journalist who was formerly connected with the League of Nations.

ADMIRAL MARK KERR has had a long and distinguished career as a British naval officer, and as a pioneer in aviation.

ALMA LUTZ is a member of the national council of the National Woman's Party, and the author of a biography of Emma Willard.

JANET MABIE is a frequent contributor to the Magazine Section.

SAMUEL SCOVILLE JR. is the author of numerous books and articles on nature subjects. One of his articles was published in the Magazine Section for April 4.

SIRDAR IKBAL ALI SHAH is an Afghan, educated in British universities, and the author of 21 books in the English language. He has served his country in important capacities both in Europe and Asia.

. . Sultan

(Continued from Page 10)

flap to keep moths away during the night. But I jumped out of my folding camp bed, and persuaded him to come in.

The Prince detailed to me that the plan adopted was both old and new, in so far as two of its items were practiced by the father and the grandfather of King Ibn Saud, to which a third was added. In the first instance, the Bedouins were conquered, subdued, then they were enrolled in the movement of the Ikhwans, believing in the simplest and most direct form of Islam, which is Wahablism; and lastly, agricultural colonies were started. A state grew; so did the power of the Ikhwans over the destinies of which now presides Sultan Ibn Saud.

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